The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,934 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:— THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	7023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
	ASSAM	3093	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L	PEKING	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
	ROUMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
	GANGES	4196	850	E. Stewart	8th ,,
	NIZAM	3726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L	COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3143	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	2939	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
	SIAM	3941	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L	CATHAY	5263	500	E. Ashdown	20th ,,

TUESDAY.

M BENGAL ..... 4752 900 W. B. Andrews ..... 24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2263	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3301	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	13th March.
BISAGNO	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3300	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3300	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail, 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following departures are arranged :—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
* CLAN MURRAY	2108	E. Norfolk	21st March

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

CLAN McKENZIE	2954	H. L. Wilson	1st April

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.
Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

* This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.
Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3550	481	Capt. J. Craig	7th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	20th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "SATARA," 1301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, March 2, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES.
(A DELICIOUS RELISH)
12 Annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	,,	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine	,,	0 12
Herrings Red Selected fish	,,	1 0
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	,,	0 12
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	,,	0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS,
KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant.
Red Currant.
Strawberry.
Per tin, as. 7.
Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.
6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.
INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.
48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light. Rs. 6 each.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.
VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.
FOR TERMS, &c.
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.
GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.
LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	...	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.		,, 36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	...	,, 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	...	,, 28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIRTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen	...Rs.	36	0
The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz.	... ,,	33	0
The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen	... ,,	24	0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for...	... ,,	54	0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	... ,,	54	0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for...	... ,,	42	0

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1. 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4 ,, ,, 2-12 do.
No. 3. 3½ ,, ,, (thin) ,, 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3, or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000. 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELP.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Rs.
2. Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size 35
3. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
4. Silver Crystal-faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
5. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
6. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing hotel is Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.
A most comfortable Hotel, I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmary Phthisimos irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NOW READY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., White hall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the OVAL, BOMBAY,
ON THE 9TH & 10TH MARCH, 1887.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, all enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with Europeans and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volunteers only are requested to notify this at time of making their Entries.

PART PROGRAMME.

RACES.

36—100 yards Flat. 41—Obstacle Race ½ mile.
37—¼ mile Flat. 42—1 mile Walking.
38—½ mile Flat. 43—1 mile Walking in Naval or Military Parade order.
39—1 mile Flat.
40—Hurdle race 120 yards. 49 Cycling Race 2 miles.

Entrance fees for the above
Europeans 8 annas for each event
Natives 4 annas for each event

44 Wheelbarrow race 47 Egg and Spoon race.
45 Sack race 48 Tilting at the bucket.
46 Three-legged race

Entrance for the above
Europeans 4 annas for each event
Natives 2 annas for each event

Entries may be arranged through :—
Capt. F. C. TURNER, R.B. & C.L.R. Volunteers, Parel.
Capt. C. R. HAWKINS, G.I.P.R. Volunteers, Parel.
Capt. J. P. BAIRD, B. V. Rifles, Mazagon.
Capt. B. PHILLIPS, Poona Vol. Rifles, Poona.
Lieut. J. P. CORNFORTH, B. V. Rifles, Fort, Bombay And the HON. SEC. Vol. Jubilee Tournament, Fort.

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday, the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases Entries will be permitted on the ground—but at double rates.

J. P. CORNFORTH, Lt.; B. V. R.,
Hon. Secretary, Races,
17 Tamrind Lane, Fort.

ALFRED THEATRE,

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC
In a programme replete with all the latest
LONDON AND AMERICAN
MINSTREL NOVELTIES.
To-Night ! To-Night !!
SMILING BEGINS AT 9.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9.
Carriages at 11-15.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

LOOK OUT FOR THE VANISHING LADY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Touchstone of Peril.—A Tale of the Indian Mutiny ; by D. H. Thomas, 2 vols.	13 4
Arabian Nights ; by Lady Burton. Will be completed in 6 vols.	65 0
Anatomy, Descriptive and Topographical ; by C. Heitzmann	17 4
Baby's Birthday Book Rs. 8-4 and	2 4
Bachelor's Blunder ; by W. E. Norris	3 12
By Woman's Wit ; by Mrs. Alexander	2 4
Chemistry of the Sun ; by J. N. Lockyer	8 12
Commentary on the Diseases of India ; by N. Chevers	15 0
Devil's Ford ; by Bret Harte	0 10
Eden to Patmos ; by Rev. G. Calthrop	2 4
English Reciter ; by A. H. Miles	0 6
Essays ; by Leigh Hunt (Camelot Classics)	0 10
Fancy Dress, 50 Full-Page Illustrations	0 10
Geometrical Psychology, or Science of Representation ; by Louisa T. Cook	4 12
Great Porter Square ; by B. L. Farjeon	1 4
Grihya-Sutras, Part I., (Sacred Book of the East) Rules of Vedic Domestic Ceremonies	11 4
Irish Sketch Book ; by W. M. Thackeray, Rs. 1 &	0 10
Laws of Manu. (Sacred Book of the East)	9 0
Legal Facetiæ, Satirical and Humorous ; by J. Willock	4 12
Life of Coleridge ; by H. Caine Rs. 1-12 and	0 10
Little Tupenny ; by the Author of "John Herring"	0 10
Luck of Barry Lyndon, Esq. ; by W. M. Thackeray	0 6
Nick of Time ; by W. T. Hickman	1 4
On Aphasia ; by James Ross	3 12
Parleyings with Certain People ; by R. Browning	5 12
Science and Art of Obstetrics ; by T. Parvin	11 4
Scott ; by R. H. Hutton (English Men of Letters) Rs. 1-0 and	0 10
Steam Engine ; by George C. V. Holmes	3 12
Studies in Religious History ; by E. Renan	3 12
Text-Book on Steam and Steam Engines ; by A. Jamieson	4 12
Trials of Jetta Malaubert ; by Victor Cherbuliez	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING H. M.'S COMMON JAIL and also the GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORK HOUSE, Bombay, for the year 1887-88, will be received at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail, not later than the 8th inst.

All information regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent, H. M.'s Common Jail,
and
Governor, Government Female Work House.
Bombay, 1st March, 1887.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of one or more bungalows upon their estate at Malabar Hill, adjacent to the English Church, in accordance with the plans and estimates prepared by Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, and which may be inspected at their Office.

No Tender will be received later than 5 p. m. on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March 1887. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 and the same will be returned to those Contractors whose Tender is not accepted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

B. & A. HORMUSJEE.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 15th instant by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon for Contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nusseerabad ..... Neemuch ..... Deesa ..... Overseer, Government Cattle Farm, Poona, and for Purandhur	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep Offals, Hides, Skins, &c.....	Under Schedule No. 47.
Coast Storekeeper General Bombay	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	do. do. 47 A.

J. M. BOYD, Col.
For Commy. General.
Comy. General's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSE SANTANNA D'ANDRADE and ROZARIO MICHAEL CASTELINO, both of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the palm, mango and other trees, bungalows, outhouses, cookrooms, stables, bakery and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, in the Registration of the District of Fort, on the south side of the Gowalia Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 3,383 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 675 and 573 and New No.—and Municipal Ward Nos. 2938 and 2939, Street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the said Gowalia Tank Road, and on or towards the south by the wall of the Bombay Parsee Punchayet, on or towards the east by the property of Jamsetjee Jamsetjee Dhanidadina, and on or towards the west formerly of the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady and now of Nowrojee Manockjee Tariwala, together with three sides compound wall which said premises are now in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants. Any person having or claiming any interest in the above-mentioned properties, land or buildings, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are hereby referred to give notice thereof to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FREERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors,
Bombay, 79 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1887.
ALADDIN.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 8 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To declare a Dividend.
[3] To elect Director and Auditor.
[4] To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1887.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Feb.	2 4
Bachelor's Blunder ; by W E Norris	3 12
Holiday Tasks ; by James Payn	3 12
Conquest of Plassans ; by E Zola	3 12
Steam Engine ; by G C V Holmes. (Text Books of Science)	3 12
By Woman's Wit ; by Mrs Alexander	2 4
Fairy Tales ; by Jean Mace	2 4
Memoirs of Thomas S Thomson ; by J H Hacker	1 8
Dabchick ; by F Streatfeild	1 4
Parleyings with Certain People ; by R Browning	5 12
Factors of Organic Evolution ; by H Spencer	1 8
Helps and Hints to Mothers and Young Wives ; by G Cohen	1 8
What our Girls ought to know ; by G S Weaver	1 8
Shoring and its Application ; by G H Blagrove	1 0
Iron Bridges of Moderate Span ; by H W Pendred	1 4
Weldon's Practical Fancy Dress, 50 full page Illustrations	0 10
Devil's Ford ; by Bret Hart	0 10
Little Tupenny ; by the Author of Mehalah	0 10
Art of fighting the German Army ; by an Ex-Officer of the French Artillery	0 10
Liberal year Book, 1887	0 10
Scott (Englishmen of Letters)	0 10
Nick of Time ; by W. T. Hickman	1 4
House of White Shadows ; by B. L. Farjeon	1 4
Great Porter Square ; by B. L. Fargeon	1 4
English Reciter ; by A. H. Miles	0 6
Crotchet Castle (Class. National Liby.) 6 as. and	0 4
Plutarch's Lives (Class. National Liby.) 6 as. and	0 4
Industrial Ireland ; by R. Dennis	3 12
On Aphasia ; by James Ross	3 0
Studies in Italian Literature ; by C. M Philliman	3 12
Master of the Ceremonies ; by G. M. Fenn	3 12
Essays by Leigh Hunt (Camilot Classics)	0 10
Allan Ramsay's Poems (Canterbury Poets)	0 10
Sister Dora ; by Margaret Lonsdale	0 4
Life of Marie Antoinette, ; by J. L. H. Campan	3 12
Coward and Coquette	2 4
Less than Kin ; by J. E. Panton	2 4
Coleridge, Life of ; by H. Caine	0 10
Hunchback : Love-Chase (Cassell's National Library) 0-6 and	0 4
Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (Cassell's National Library) 0-6 and	0 4
Tales from Chaucer (Routledge's World Liby)	0 4
Old Parliamentary Hand	0 10
Battle off Worthing	0 10
Explosion ; by J. Motherson	0 10
Blackmoris Lorna Doone (Low's Standard Novels)	1 4
Hardy's : A Pair of Blue Eyes (Low's Standard Novels)	1 4
A Life's Idylls and Other Poems, by Hugh Conway	2 4
Money and Labour, by P. F. Tidman	1 0
Wedded Hands (Favourite Fiction Series)	1 4
Army Society, by J. S. Winter	1 4
Condemned Door, by F. Du Boisgobey	1 4
Thieving Fingers, by Du Boisgobey	0 10
How Jolly Life is ! by Emile Zola, Illustrated	3 12
Love Episode, by Emile Zola, Illustrated	3 12
Rush for the Spoil, by Emile Zola	1 12
Therese Raquin, by Emile Zola	1 12
Imprisoned in a Spanish Convent ; by E. C. Grenville Murray, Rs. 6-12 (cheap edition)	3 4

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
A new English LANDAU, by Lewis of Salisbury, just arrived per s. s. Lawada.
Two new English circular-fronted BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft.
Another new English BROUGHAM.
A new English LANDAUCHE, by Kinross.
A new light VICTORIA.
And a few GRAM and GRASS MACHINES.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIEGKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colladeries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISHER & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, 2 or 3 H. P. (Nominal)—Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

FAMILY SCALES.—Our New Stock of Salter's Self-Weighing Family Scales, to weigh up to 28 lbs. to hand, price Rs 6-14. Also Cash Boxes and Tin Trunks, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—First-Class BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE, by Crouch, as good as New, Mechanical Stage, Pair of Eyepieces, 3 Objectives, Glass Shade and numerous Accessories.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Chemists.

WANTED.—A HIGH MAIL PHAETON in good order. Apply to "G.," care of this paper.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Hams and half Hams, Bacon on Cut and in Tins.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Stilton, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, Gloster, Cheddar, Gruyer's and Dutch Cheeses.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Tea, Coffee, Chicory, Sugar (Loaf and Candy), Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, for Wines, Groceries and every description of Household Requisites, Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soundy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

TO BE LET APPARTMENTS, "Mahaluxmee Building," opposite Mahaluxmee Station, open on all sides, suitable for a European Family. Five minutes' walk from Victoria Garden and Tramway. Apply to JAINARAYEN SITARAM.

TO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS or SURVEYORS.—WANTED immediately, to temporarily superintend work on a large building now erecting in the Fort, Bombay. Address PRO TEM, Sirdar's Mansions, Wellington Pier, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all descriptions, working from the thinnest muslin up to leather, can be had at greatly reduced prices. For cash or by monthly payments, called the hiring system, with option of purchase at the Manufacturer's own establishment. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—Competent CLERKS. Apply with Specimens of handwriting to KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peerco Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzarati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

WANTED a good LITHOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSMAN. Send particulars, with specimens, to DELTA., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 13. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 6, Rampart-row

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, One handsome pair of Grey ARABS 14·1, age 4 and 5, broken to double and single harness, sound and two DOGCARTS. Apply to "P." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JORN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS, WANTED a competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for an Up-country business, must have had home experience. Apply to "C.S." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth ; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, good upstanding BAY GELDING, up to weight, good in saddle, easy mouth. Price Rs. 250. Also CHESNUT C.B. MARE, very fast, good action. Has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 250. Both subject to Veterinary Examination, no vice.—Apply "W. C. A." office of this paper.

WARMING STOVES admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHEAPEST SALE.—a good collection of best Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, Porcelain, Satsuma, Copper, Enamelled and Bronze Vases and Plates, Bamboo and Bead Chicks, Cabinets and Panels, Embroidered and Folding Screens, Earthenware and Garden Flower Pots, &c.—JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER, Clare Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sal Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved Rs. 6-8

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COUNTRY CRAFTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1887, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder (in the state and condition in which these Country Crafts are lying) by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., in re Mahanajee Janojee Loulay, fruit-seller, (now an insolvent), the following country crafts, viz :—

1 mauger, named "Dhuiap," of 52 Candy burthen, No. 2992, with all her fittings.
1 muchwa, named "Kheogtee," of 12 Candy burthen, No. 710, with all her fittings.
1 muchwa, named "Kheogtee," of 18 Candy burthen, No. 10, with her fittings.
1 bamboat, called "Bamboat," of 10 tons burthen, No. 1815, with all her fittings.
1 bamboat, called Sallamiy, 16 Candy, No. 1073, with all her fittings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 3, 1887.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th February 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Depot, Parel, on MONDAY the 7th March, commencing at 2 o'clock, of a large quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of packing cases, zinc linings, leather cuttings, rubber cuttings, old ropes, lamps, iron tanks and cans, shovels, chains, scrap iron, wire and telegraph materials, beam scales, wooden casks, office tables, cupboards, chairs, woollen clothing, waste paper, old cast steel files, &c. &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1887.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20 a.m. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.

A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 5-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2-39 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.

This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-9-0.	Rs. 1-5-0	Rs. 0-8-6

BOMBAY BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage Rs. 1-0-0.

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and *vice versa* will be as under :—

	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per 82·7 lbs.			Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82·7 lbs.		
	81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 mds.	Decrs.	81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 mds.	Decrs.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs.						
Full Pressed.	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 1
Half Pressed.	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs.						
6th Class.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5th Class.	0 14 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 1 8	0 1 10	0 2 0
4th Class.	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 1 8
3rd Class.	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 5
2nd Class.	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 0 14	0 0 15	0 1 1
1st Class.	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 0 11	0 0 12	0 0 14
Special class per maund of 82·7 lbs.	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6

FROM BOMBAY. TO STATIONS. Mormugao Harbour ... Margao ... Deuli ...

	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs.						Special class per maund of 82·7 lbs.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs.							
Full Pressed.	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 0 5
Half Pressed.	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 3
Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82·7 lbs.							
6th Class.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5th Class.	0 0 11	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 1 12	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 0 14
4th Class.	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 1 14	0 1 18	0 0 12
3rd Class.	0 0 8	0 0 15	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 1 11	0 1 15	0 0 10
2nd Class.	0 0 6	0 0 11	0 0 15	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 1 11	0 0 7
1st Class.	0 0 4	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 0 13	0 0 16	0 0 19	0 0 5
Special class per maund of 82·7 lbs.	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 2

FROM DEULI. TO STATIONS. Margao ... Mormugao Harbour ... Bombay ...

Further particulars can be obtained on application of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st March 1887.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona ; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad ; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras ; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

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ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Peterson's Lecture on the Religious system of the Jains, University Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Liscard (s), for Trieste and Venice; and Cuba (s), Marseilles.

LEPERS' FEAST.—A feast will be given at noon today to the lepers at the expense of the Brokers, Committee.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture.....Im Italianischen Style...Schubert.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland .....Otto Raeder.
Selection .....No. 1 Anna Boiena .....Donizetti.
Polka .....Camarade .....Waldteufel.
Galop .....Rotten Row .....Keler Bela.
(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The daily average attendance for the month of February was 180·5, and the admissions 1,713. The prevailing diseases were fevers, bowel complaints, whooping-cough and chicken-pox.

CAUSING MISCHIEF.—The manager of Messrs. Lund and Blockley's Establishment, Fort, reported to the police, that some person during Monday night last threw a large stone through one of their glass windows into the shop, causing damage to the window to the tune of Rs 100.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—On the 25th ult., at the invitation of their high priest, the Parsees of Broachwhich assembled in the fire-temple of Pestonjee Meherjee, when it was resolved to forward to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit an address of congratulation enclosed in a rich silver casket.

REPORTED LOSS.—Mr David Jaffray, manager of the Jaffer Ally Mills at Surat, at present residing at the Great Western Hotel, reported to the police on Tuesday last that on counting over a roll of notes which he placed in his box on Sunday last, he discovered a loss of eleven notes for Rs 10 each.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 9 years, named Ragoo Kooha, who died in the hospital from a wound in the abdomen, the result of having been gored by a buffalo at Kurjut, on the 28th ultimo, from whence he was brought by his parents. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A special train for the last meet of the season at Andheri will leave Church Gate, Madras time, 5-15; Grant Road, 5-30; Bandora, 5-49; a quarter of an hour earlier than usual. Members intending to travel, who have not already sent in their names, are requested to do so to the honorary secretary, and stating if they require horse boxes. Horses to be at the Grant Road Station not later than 8 a.m.

A DISHONEST WASHERMAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ragoo Luximon, a washerman, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges—one of theft and two of criminal breach of trust, in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 27, the property of Bhicoo Dakoo, a fellow-washerman living at Mazagon, and two of his customers. The accused after stealing the articles pledged them to a Marwaree, from whom it was recovered by the police. At the same time other articles of wearing apparel was also recovered from the same Marwaree belonging to the accused's customers. The accused, on pleading guilty to the three charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVENING PARTY AT BREACH CANDY.—On Sunday evening a large party, consisting of about 530 Parsee gentlemen, was entertained by Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit at his bungalow in Breach Candy Road, to celebrate the bestowal of Knighthood on his elder brother, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. The bungalow and its spacious grounds were illuminated in a superb style, and decorated with flowers and evergreens. In order to accommodate such a large number of guests, a *marquee* was erected in the rear of the house, where dinner was served in English style. The hosts of the Queen-Empress, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Mr. Curseljee Furdoonjee Parakh, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., the Hon. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Lady Dinshaw Petit, the Wadia family, the Cama family, and the sons and members of the family of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and the host were proposed and drunk—that of the guest and the Hon. Dadabhoy Nowrojee being received with the greatest enthusiasm. The band of the Bombay Volunteers played till past midnight; and there was native music, and also a nautch by dancing girls as well for the entertainment of those who were unable to partake of the dinner by reason of their caste. The whole party broke up about 3 o'clock the following morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court, before the Honourable Justice Bayley yesterday, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE CANJI SOOBJI.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, asked for leave to file the grounds of opposition. The insolvent's brother was negotiating a settlement, but before it was finally rejected and failed, the time for filing opposition had expired. The application was granted.

RE PREMABAI, WIDOW.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship remarked that the schedule was unsatisfactory and did not fulfil the requirements of the Act, and that it was audacious on the part of the insolvent to present a schedule without a single item on the other side of the account and without a single date. The Commissioner granted leave to amend the schedule, but refused the application for an interim order.

RE AMERCHUND LALCHUND.—Mr. Chitty applied for an extension for six months of the interim order granted to the insolvent, as a suit in which the insolvent was concerned was still pending. His Lordship granted an extension for four months.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr Starling, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, a brother of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not enter the name of the learned counsel's client in the schedule as a creditor for Rs. 45,287, in place of the executors and executrix of the late Gokaldas Tejpal; and why a dividend on that sum should not be paid to him. The learned counsel asked that the rule be heard on *viva voce* evidence, as the circumstances of the case were unusual. The facts were that, in May 1886, the applicant purchased the claim of Gokaldas Tejpal on the insolvent's estate for Rs. 45,000. In July last, the applicant made an application for the examination of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. The Official Assignee then refused to enter the name of the applicant as a creditor on the ground that the purchase, although made in the name of the applicant, was really made for his brother, Ahmedabhoy Hubibbhoy; and that, under a decree passed against the latter, the claim ought to have been assigned over to the Official Assignee. The matter was afterwards enquired into on a large number of affidavits before Mr. Justice Scott in the Insolvency Court. In the meantime, the Chartered Mercantile Bank intervened and applied for an order for the examination of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. Mr. Justice Scott, before whom the rule was argued, remarked that the evidence was so contradictory that it was impossible to come to a decision, and that it would be better for the applicant to establish his claim by a suit. Applicant would have filed the suit at once, but the learned counsel said it was a matter which ought to have been brought before the Court as a substantive application. The Judge said the learned counsel was merely renewing the application which had been refused by Mr. Justice Scott.

Mr. Starling said the former application was to examine Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and it was granted. The question of the applicant's creditorship was tried incidentally. He had never before made an application to be admitted a creditor, but he now made a formal application to that effect under Rule 35.

After some further discussion, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, and also a rule why the evidence should not be heard "viva voice."

The rule was made returnable in a fortnight.

RE BHARMAL NURSEY.—Mr. Manker applied for leave to withdraw the petition and schedule. A rule *nisi* was granted.

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BUTLER.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule "nisi" for a discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Janardhun Damodhur Casaree and another; Davidas Gopaldas Khutri; Goverdhundas Lalljee; Chotalal Harivalabhdas Chokshi; Canoo Luxmon; Tara woman and another; Vurjivandas Purnasandas; Jamnadas Damodhardas; Vincent Manuel; Esmal Nathu Maral and another; Shaik. Carreem Shaik Sajan and his wife; Tookaram Crushnaji Sindey and another; Mahomed Ahmed Shaik and another; Mahomedkhan Ahmedkhan Moca and another; and Nanasvrajji Jamnapjee Havildar.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd ultimo, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present:—

PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.—Messrs. G. W. Forrest, K. R. Cama, and J. Gerson da Cunha.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Basil Scott.

TREASURER.—Captain W. P. Walsh.

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.—Mr. H. M. Phipson.

LIBRARIAN.—Mr. Hardevram Nanabhoy Vakil.

MEMBERS.—Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Harold R. King, J. H. Steel, John de Cunha, A. F. Turner, W. F. Melvin, Jamsetjee Curseljee Jamsetjee, Purshotum Balcrishna Joshi, Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, Venayak Govind Gidh, and Nasarvanjee Jivajee.

VISITOR.—Professor G. W. Leitner, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced:— Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Bo.C.S., Commissioner, N.D.; H. Bartels, Imperial German Consul; and Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E.

The following officer-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.

Captain R. C. Temple, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I., B.S.C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mr. James Macnabb Campbell, C.I.E., LL.D, Bo.C.S.
Mr. J. Gerson da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Rai Bahadur Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E.
Mr. H. H. Risley, B.C.S.

COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Member.

Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Past President.

Ordinary Members.

Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama.
Surgeon-Major W. Dymock.
Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, C.S.
Mr. John de Cunha.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar.
Dr. D. MacDonald.
Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.
Captain G. W. Martin.
Captain H. A. Street, R.N.
Hon. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, C.I.E.
Surgeon-Major G. Waters.
Surgeon-Major T. S. Weir.
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., Bo.C.S.
Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D.
Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi.

The treasurer's report showing the financial state of the Society, down to the 31st December 1886, was read and adopted.

The report of the Council was then read and adopted. It contained the following information.

MEMBERS.—The total number of ordinary members on the rolls of the Society, since its first establishment in April 1886, was 337, consisting of 73 original members and 264 members subsequently elected. Out of this total, 6 have resigned and 1 has died, thus leaving a total of 330 ordinary members, of whom 2 are life members. In addition, 12 honorary members and 4 corresponding members have been elected.

MEETINGS.—During the same period, 11 meetings have been held.

COMMUNICATIONS.—At such meetings, the following 19 papers were read:—

1. Report on the Hairy man of Burma, by the Sub-Committee.
2. Note on Indian Necromancy, by W. Dymock.
3. On Divination by Hasarat among the Indian Musulmans, by E. Tyrrell Leith.
4. Note on Sacrifices in India as a means of averting Epidemics, by T. S. Weir.
5. Notes on Hindu Customs and Superstitions in Bengal, by Kedernath Basu.
6. Note on Embalming in Ancient India, by Kedarnath Basu.
7. Note on Nisi or the Night Demon, by Kedarnath Basu.
8. On the Ghosi or Gaddi Gaolis, by Lieut.-Col. Gunthorpe.
9. On Betrothal among the Maharastra Bramanas, by Yasavant Vasudeo Athalye.
10. On the Habits of a Jain Ascetic, by Moreshwar Gopal Deshwukh.
11. On Demonolatry in Southern India, by Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D. D., Bishop of Tinnevelly.
12. On Sacrifices among the Hindoos, by Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.
13. On the Evil Eye in the Konkan, by P. B. Joshi.
14. Note on Explorations in the Veddirata, Ceylon, by C. V. Stevens, F. R. S. Australia.
15. On Betrothal among the Vadnagara Nagur Brahmans, at Nariad, by Goverdhanram M. Tripathi.
16. Note on Mumyai, by W. Dymock.
17. On the Sanchalas, by Lt.-Col. Gunthorpe.
18. Note on the Evil Eye among the Modern Persians, by John de Cunha.
19. Note on the Evil Eye among the Banias of Bombay, by John de Cunha.

Journal.—The first number of the Society's Journal was published on the 31st December 1886. It contains the proceedings of meetings, 8 papers and notes, the rules and a list of members down to the 30th of September 1886. The Council hope to publish the Journal quarterly.

Donations.—Numerous donations have been received by the Society, viz., to the Library, 22 volumes; to the Museum, 55 sets of articles; and to the Society's funds, the following amounts:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Nizam (annual)	100
H. H. the Nawab of Junagad	100
H. H. the Thakur of Bhaonagar.....	100
H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar	50
H. H. the Nawab of Cambay	40
H. H. the Raja of Rutlam	30

The President stated that he had much pleasure in introducing to the meeting Dr. Leitner, who was present that evening as a visitor. That gentleman was not only eminent in the sciences of philology and education, but had also attained the highest distinction in the field of ethnographical research. The scientific career of their learned visitor had been so long and so full of incident that it would not be possible for him (the President) to enter as fully as he would wish to do into all its details. He might mention, however, that Dr. Leitner had commenced life as First Class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Crimean War in 1855, when he was only fifteen, an age at which most boys were still pursuing their studies at school. He had afterwards filled various high educational posts both in England and India, and was the founder of many schools, literary societies and free public libraries, besides starting journals in several Oriental languages. The members of the Society would remember the great interest which his successful excavations of Greco-Buddhist sculptures, beyond the Punjab frontier, had excited. The results had proved the remarkable influence which ancient Greece had exercised upon Buddhistic art. It was, however, as an ethnographer that Dr. Leitner especially appealed to their sympathies. He was one of the oldest members of the Ethnological Society of London, which was afterwards amalgamated with the Anthropological Society. From the union of those two bodies had sprung the present Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He was also instrumental in founding the Anthropological Society of Vienna, with which he (the President) hoped their own Society would soon be in friendly communication. But the greatest claim which Dr. Leitner had established to the gratitude of anthropological students was his discovery of the races and languages of Dardistan, which had previously been a *terra incognita* to ethnographical science. The first Siah Posh Kafir had been taken to Europe by him as a specimen of the inhabitants of that country. Whether the latter race were an off-shoot of the great Aryan family, which had settled there in its migrations southward, or was, as some believed, the descendants of colonists planted there by Alexander the Great during his expedition to India, was a question which must be left undetermined. The great value of Dr. Leitner's discoveries remained, at least, undoubted. There was one more important work rendered by him, which ought to be mentioned, *viz.*, his investigations of the secret languages of the Criminal Tribes of India. Their results had been embodied by him in reports to Government. It was greatly to be regretted that those reports had never yet been published. It was to be hoped that they would some day see the light. The Government had been, for many years, in the habit of consulting the learned Professor on kindred subjects of scientific importance, and had more than once publicly expressed their high appreciation of the value of his labours. He (the President), in conclusion, invited Dr. Leitner to favour the meeting with any remarks he might feel disposed to make with regard to his researches in India. (Applause).

Dr. Leitner then rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Before I endeavour to summarize at your kind request and at a moment's notice the results of my labours in India, I wish to premise that, although some people are good enough to credit me with not having wasted my time in this country, I feel that, at the end of twenty-two years' labours, they have barely scratched the Himalayas of Indian research with a quill. Indian learning and the suggestiveness of its literary and other remnants in every domain of human thought and action are so vast that, were the number of enquirers to be increased a hundred-fold, were they encouraged by the resources of a Government in sympathy with them and by the encouragement of an appreciative public in the more remote parts of India, they would still feel that they could not render full justice to the intellectual treasures of this great Continent. (Applause.) When I, however, remember how few and far between are those true labourers on the fertile field of Indian research who cultivate it for its own sake, what little real knowledge of the people of this country exists even among those who are thrown in daily contact with it, how varied and strong the demand for sympathy and how grudging the supply, when I see that every day obliterates trace after trace of the noblest culture that the world perhaps has known, I do not hesitate to say that our neglect of the great opportunities given by India is tantamount to a crime. India has, in one part or another at one time or another, discussed and solved or dismissed questions which we are just entering on in Europe, where, perhaps, after centuries of struggle or investigation, we may arrive at results that are ready to hand in this country, if one would only examine them in a candid and sympathetic spirit. For great and important as knowledge is, sympathy is still greater, as it makes knowledge doubly useful, or, indeed, alone useful. This is why I so much admire a society like this in which the official, the lawyer, the merchant and the missionary can join the professed anthropologist in making most important observations regarding customs, gestures, &c., which often escape the mere bookworm, and this is why I so much admire the labours of your President, not only in founding the Society and in editing its valuable journal, but also in pursuing researches on little trodden fields with a freedom from prejudice and a profound insight which deserve the highest praise. (Applause.) I wish, instead of referring to myself, I were to be allowed to refer to some of his manuscripts on cannibalism, &c., but I infer from a gesture of my learned friend that I am not to speak of what he has perhaps reserved as a *bonne-bouche* for some future meeting. You will, however, permit me to suggest, although personally a stranger, to your Society, if not to many of your members, from the experience that I have had in founding institutions of various kinds, both in India and Europe, during a long series of years and of which institutions the Oriental Institute at Woring is the 81st, that you will act wisely in strengthening the prosperous, but still infant, Anthropological Society of Bombay by keeping its founder as President and thus enable this Society with a strong nucleus and many meetings *here* to become eventually the Anthropological Society of India, instead of having a President at Amballa, though I yield to no one in my appreciation of his great merits. (Great applause.) Now, as to the results of my own work in this country, I may first express some of the conclusion at which I have arrived after so many years of residence and of travels in and beyond the Punjab, Cashmere and its frontiers and in several parts of India, between the proverbial "Khaibar and Cape Comorin" including the chivalrous Kattywar and the true India of Madras which is called the "benighted presidency," but which has much to teach to what was once held out as a model province, the Punjab. If a model, however, is to be sought in India, it would be found in the liberality, combined with orthodoxy, of the large-hearted and sober-minded people of the Bombay Presidency, which may have defects of its own, but none that cannot be rectified by the application of that judgment of which I have seen numerous instances since my sojourn in what is most unquestionably still *urbs prima in Indis*. Fortunately, too, for the anthropologist, your excellent railway communications take the globe-trotter through, and away from, your presidency rather into its heart, so that on foot, on horse-back and in your bullock-carts the enquirer can still visit a number of races uncontaminated by imitation of things European. And talking of races the classification of those of India still awaits the master-hand, just as the theory of the Aryan Invation from the North, to which I personally lean, requires much further corroboration before it can be accepted as proved, whilst as regards Indian history (the very existence of which is doubted), thousands of inscriptions in the South have yet to be decyphered and tens of thousands of bardic songs all over India have yet to be committed to writing before its present dry bones will be inspired with that vitality which alone renders the study of a special history profitable to mankind. Just as the old *engineering* works of the now deserted Talingana and of other parts of India must be retraced before they can again teem with prosperous millions as under Hindu rule, so must the monographs, on almost every conceivable subject, be undertaken and preserved, if the culture of, at least, 2,500 years is to yield its lessons to the present, as also to future generations. (Applause.) Then we shall no longer hear of Indian IDOLATRY when every so-called idol is a protest against it; then the candid student of Indian MYTHOLOGY will find a great historical record embodied among rites and allusions intended to preserve that record in living custom and in sacred hymns, of a struggle for mastership, not less than the written adulation of a reign by a historian anxious to obtain the C.I.E. of his time. (Laughter.) Nor shall we then be able to talk of the odiousness of the caste system, when it alone has abolished the hateful distinction between rich and poor, the high and low in position, which so characterizes the class distinctions in Europe and has created instead the national and professional spirit and assigned the highest rank to learning and piety coupled with the practice of austerities, which take the sting out of the jealousy against the Brahmins, who were rightly the spiritual and intellectual leaders of India, and who should continue as leaders under the altering conditions of the age, if the Indian civilization and nationalities are to be preserved. The elasticity and yet solidity of the caste system are, I fear, scarcely suspected; its high spiritual aim in making every one proud of his own work in life is ignored, and the literature (in a wide sense of the term) ennobling the lowest handicrafts has yet to be brought to notice before Europe will understand how alone the social problems and the questions connected with the general education of the masses can be solved, if the collapse of Western civilization is to be avoided. When the true traditions of caste, the spiritual nature of the best Hindu marriage and the betrothal that precedes it, their sacred family life, their tender reverence for women, &c., are contrasted with what reformers, who ought first to reform themselves, tell us of Hindu life, one is astounded at the audacity of their statements and at the patience of their community. Fortunately for them, the statements are generally made in English, which the bulk of the people does not understand. If anything is worse than the attempts to destroy Indian civilization by force, it is the effort to reform it without that sufficient knowledge of "what is" before one can suggest "what" ought to be." Indigenous Hindu learning, for instance, has survived, owing to oral recitations of sacred or secular texts from master to pupil, the worst of Muhammedan persecutions, but it will not survive the demoralization which is, even from a mere anthropological and physiological standpoint, inevitable, accompanied with loss of longevity in the individual as also in the nation, on the servile imitation of a foreign civilization. Imitation in India of things European is certainly *not* the sincerest flattery, but the *adaptation* of whatever may be suitable in our civilization *to* Indian conditions by Oriental methods, and its development on an indigenous basis is a very different and healthy process. For, just as the comparative method is the only scientific one if truth is to be reached, so, if India is to be preserved, it must recognise alike ancient claims and modern requirements. Let the East then dissipate its now obscured light with the help of the borrowed light of the West, and again kindle the sacred flame which is so necessary to its own regeneration and to the welfare of universal civilization. (Loud applause.) Alas! that the great fabric of Oriental learning, alone compatible with true English education, which I have so laboriously endeavoured to rear in the Punjab, is now in danger of being partially destroyed by suicidal and ignorant hands, but I may take this opportunity of emphatically asserting that, in establishing the Punjab University on the basis of the Oriental College, subscriptions and donations were only asked for and received for the revival of Oriental learning and research, in the widest sense of these terms, including the aims of such societies as yours. Any attempt, therefore, to justify the present deviations from the original principles, even if corroborated by the unexamined assertions of its original opponents, must fall before my declaration as the acknowledged creator and main founder of the University. (Applause.) Dr. Leitner then went on to describe his tour in Dardistan in 1886 at great risk of life, the reduction of fifty followers to three by desertion or death, but with the result of finding a number of most interesting races and languages, the study of which has already thrown much light on comparative philology. "Dardistan" might have been the first halting-place of the Aryan invaders, but it was certainly the "Darada" of Indian mythology and the country described by Herodotus as being between "Kaspataros" and the "Paktuike Khore." The languages were both early Aryan and early Iranian, whilst the Khajuna of Hunza, on which he was now engaged for the Government of India, threw a flood of light on the origin of language, and would, no doubt, modify many of our present views as regards the development of Aryan philology. Dr. Leitner then distributed excavated beyond the Punjab frontier, and described his investigations into the dialects of the shawl-weavers, masons, carpenters, and other handicrafts-men, as also of the thieving and wandering tribes of the Punjab and other parts of India and beyond its frontier. He identified the Gipsies of Europe rather with the Shin Dards than with the Changars, whom he first took to be the "Zingari;" but "Hunza" might turn out to be the original home of the "Hun," if not of the "Hungari" or "Ugari." He regretted to find that his "linguistic fragments" and other contributions, which were published among the "Selections from the Records of Government," had not been sent to this and other learned societies, for he desired no other reward for his unrequited labours than that they should be made accessible to scholars generally, so as to stimulate their enquiries. Above all, did he regret that his "History of Indigenous Education," which was not only applicable to the Punjab in 1882 and before its annexation by the British, but also to the rest of India, was not republished in a cheap and popular form, so as to ensure his aim in writing it, namely, to preserve indigenous schools, scholars, and methods from destruction. Those methods had been copied without acknowledgment in the recent pedagogic developments in Europe. Just as the coincidence of sun-spots with famines might give a reputation to its European speculator or discoverer, so were processes and ideas daily taken from India, and, like its cotton, returned as a European manufacture. Varaha Mihira advanced that theory 1,500 years ago along with bushels of other scientific information, which, like other Sanskrit writers, he incidentally poured out, regarding plants, &c. Dr. Leitner had seen common carpenters in Katty war discover the true North by a simple process (which Dr. Leitner showed), and there were still hundreds of hereditary masons with what might be called their own professional theology, which, if destroyed in that and other crafts, would bury along with it the creative instinct of the Indian handicraftsman. Technical schools, or rather workshops, on an indigenous basis visited by the master-workmen along with their own pupils, and assisted by modern appliances, were desirable, but, unless the traditions of the crafts were preserved, the "motives" of their manufactures and designs would disappear. In his own museum at the Oriental Institute at Woking, near London, he had shown by the juxtaposition of textiles, sculptures, &c., how it was impossible to separate the religious "motive" from the artindustry without injuring or destroying it. In short, he showed that Oriental learning and art were worth preserving for their own sake, and that, if he had to undergo the same struggle for a truly Oriental University over again which he had fought for in the establishment of the Punjab University, he would do so, for "ex Oriente lux," even if he could only snatch a side-light or half-light. (Applause.) He concluded as follows:—It is the duty of your Society to see that Oriental learning does not die, and that your funds, as also other funds intended for its revival, be used in the cause of Oriental research. (Applause.) We cannot afford to touch a single native question with European preconceptions, but we may do so with European energy modified by Indian philosophic and scholarly calm. Let us not shake the edifice of indigenous civilization, for, if we do so, we will destroy what, in spite of its imperfections, can never be replaced. In removing the tares of Indian growth, there is a danger of pulling up the wheat also. Let us, therefore, assume towards India the attitude of learners before we venture on that of teachers, and be assured that in the respect for the glorious past of this country lies the hope of a still more glorious future. May your Society contribute towards such a result by the dissemination of principles and of studies that conduce to it. (Loud applause.)

The President thanked Dr. Leitner in the name of the Society for his valuable and suggestive address, and trusted that it would follow the good advice he had tendered. The President concluded by proposing Dr. Leitner as an honorary member of the Society in recognition of his great services in the cause of ethnographical and linguistic science. By accepting such honorary membership, the learned Professor would confer an honour on their Society. (Loud applause). The proposition was seconded by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, and carried by acclamation.

The meeting was then dissolved.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, FEB. 28.

At the joint invitation of Messrs. Nanabhoy Framji and Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bhownaggria, a public meeting of the Parsees of Igatpuri was held here on Sunday afternoon in the new fire-temple, for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. M. D. Bhownaggria was unanimously voted into the chair. He explained the object of the meeting and proceeded to say:—The public and private charities of Sir Dinshaw were such as have received the universal approbation of the world, so that on that point he had but little to add. For years past his charities had flowed like the waters of a river, without making any distinction between the several nationalities of India. His affection and regard for the Zoroastrians was well-known; but at the same time he was not unmindful of the claims of other communities on his generosity. His public benefactions had been put down at about fifteen lakhs of rupees; but his private contributions to poor families and to such other persons who have seen great days, but who have unfortunately been reduced to straitened circumstances, are not less; most of them receiving regularly every month a fixed sum for their maintenance. Hospitals and dharmshalas, fire-temples and towers of silence, wells and cisterns for cattle, tanks and fountains,—these works of public utility, large and small, have all been built by him, and in a few instances maintained at his sole cost. In all public subscription lists, whether of a charitable or festive character, in Bombay or elsewhere, Sir Dinshaw's name was certain to be found there. If any fund is required for any charitable object or public use in a town or village, it was any necessary to bring the want to his ears, and his long purse was quietly unstrung. The reception he accords to deputations waiting upon him in such purposes was cordial, and at the same time unostentatious. The instance of that town alone was sufficient to mark his ready acquiescence in all matters relating to the Parsee religion and wants. As the Parsee community was now permanently located there, and daily increasing, a fire-temple and a tower of silence were the two first religious necessities that were badly wanted; and though subscriptions were opened, yet they were not sufficient, and the help of Sir Dinshaw was sought for and was willingly given. So that the tower of silence had already been completed and was then in use. The fire-temple was nearly completed, and would be ready for use in about a month's time. The chairman here took the opportunity of publicly thanking on behalf of the Igatpuri Parsees, those who had subscribed to the funds of the two useful objects. Before concluding, he added that the Parsee community in India was so small in number, that their nationality was not much known in remote parts of the world in former days. But ever since the memorable name of the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has been known, by his unbounded philanthropy and benefactions in a thousand and one ways, the name of the Parsees became a sort of household word, and was known as the nation belonging to the community of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. In the same manner Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's name had been identified with all movements connected with social, religious and the political amelioration of the Parsees in particular and generally of all nations. As an illustration of what the speaker meant to say, he cited the very influential meeting last week at Mazagon Castle, called by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and at which Sir Jamsetjee presided, for the purpose of adopting measures in honour of the newly-knighted Parsee. The chairman concluded with the prayer of the meeting that God may spare Sir Dinshaw long to enjoy in good health, happiness and prosperity the honour conferred on him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The same blessings were pronounced in favour of Lady Dinshaw and family. It was resolved to appoint a committee of five persons (including the chairman) who should prepare a suitable address and present it to Sir Dinshaw in Bombay, on behalf of the Parsee community of Igatpuri.

BENGAL.

A CASKET FOR SIR RICHARD GARTH.—The casket for the address which was presented to Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, by the attorneys of the High Court, has now been finished by Mr. J. Bosock. It is of bamboo, and is an elegant work of art. It has gold covers at both ends, extending to nearly two inches, beautifully worked, besides having a view of the High Court on one side and the words "Presented by the Attorneys of the High Court of Calcutta, 1886," on the other, while in the centre is the monogram of Sir Richard Garth, as well as his crest, both in gold. The casket rests on a silver stand very highly finished.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 19th of February there were 222 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 26·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 188 deaths, and the death-rate was 22·6 per thousand. There were 6 deaths from small-pox, 19 from cholera, 54 from fevers, 16 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 2 mixed races, 172 Hindus, 43 Mahomedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th of February was 222 against 188 and 240 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 26. There were 19 deaths from cholera against 17 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 54 and 36, respectively, against 61 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·7 per mille per annum, against 27·2, the mean of the last five years.

THE MOHAMEDAN PARTY IN THE TOWN HALL.—The twenty-third annual conversazione in connexion with the Calcutta Literary Society took place on Friday night at the Town Hall. As usual, the hall was crowded, among those present being his Excellency the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir C. U. Aitchison, several members of the Imperial and Local Councils, Foreign Members of the Public Service Commission, together with an unusually large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen, and natives of nearly all nationalities. The Viceroy's Band was in attendance, and enlivened the evening's entertainment with a selection of choice music, as did the Shan Bazaar Amateur Concert party. The chief objects of attention were experiments in physical optics by the Rev. Father Lafont. In physical science the Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar exhibited an electric railway, a model of the human eye, a centrifugal railway, and several most interesting chemical experiments. Mr. J. Meade displayed some beautiful miscroscopic projections, living animalcules in water, and the Aghengescope. The Great Eastern Hotel showed a 55 volt portable electric light which burns for about eight hours. Babu Priyalal Dey conducted some novel chemical experiments. In the fine arts Mr. J. Archer, R. S. A., displayed some fine portraits, and Messrs. Bourne and Shoppard a striking likeness of the Queen-Empress. Rare and valuable Oriental manuscripts were displayed by Dr. Hoernle, and Messrs. Hamilton & Co. made a show of some jewelled swords, and diamond necklaces. Messrs. Kweng Yeu Sing & Co. showed some exquisite Chinese and Japanese curiosities. There were other interesting exhibitions made of several articles, which were duly inspected by the large crowd which assembled.—*Englishman.*

THE INSPECTION OF THE PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday morning the annual inspection of the Presidency Volunteers, (including the E. B. Railway Corps) by General Purvis, commanding the presidency district, took place. There was a strong muster of all ranks (680) on the ground, and the result of the inspection may well be a matter of pride to the Volunteers themselves and those who take a keen interest in the success of the movement. General Purvis congratulated them on the very soldierly appearance of the Volunteers generally. He confessed that, on a parade ground that was the first occasion on which he had inspected Volunteers, and he also confessed that he came on the ground prepared to witness several shortcomings he could not say why, except, probably, owing to the usual prejudice of regulars towards Volunteers. But he was agreeably surprised at what he had seen. With reference to the mounted company, while according them a special meed of praise, he gave them a few hints regarding their drill, and also tendered a word of advice to the officers on the matter of their formation. The same remarks applied to the Infantry, while to the Naval Artillery Volunteers special praise was given for the way in which they marched past, which, generally speaking, was almost perfect, and also to the way in which they laid their guns and carried out the firing, which was in every respect done with the regularity of trained soldiers. The Artillery man himself, and was therefore in a position to offer an opinion upon this special branch of the Volunteers. He trusted that the men would take his remarks in good part, as his duty was to tell them exactly what he thought, and point out where defects lay. He wished the officers of the several companies to convey his opinions to the men of their respective companies. On the occasion of the march past on the jubilee day he had remarked that the march past had been executed in an exceedingly creditable style, but on this occasion the men had surpassed themselves, Colonel Chatterton, the Officer Commanding the Corps, then, in general terms, conveyed to the men the sentiments which had been given expression to by General Purvis. While telling them that he would not tell them all the very flattering things which the Officer inspecting has given expression to, he also expressed himself much pleased at the way the men had turned out, and at the exceedingly creditable show that they had made; and he did not see any reason why, at next year's inspection, their strength should not reach four figures.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE PONDICHERRY TO CUDDALORE RAILWAY PROJECT.—The Council General of the Franco-Indian Colonies, in its last Session at Pondicherry, authorised the Administration to open negociations with the British Government upon the subject of constructing a branch line of railway direct from Pondicherry, to join the South Indian line at Cuddalore. The line, which is rather less than thirteen miles in length, would pass within easy distance of the trunk road, and over an almost perfectly level country; but bridging would be exceptionally heavy, and the cost per mile would probably be in excess of the average outlay on the South Indian Railway. If, however, the Dariancupam bridge, now approaching completion, and the Chunambar and other bridges, not yet commenced, all of which were swept away by the inundations of October and November 1884, were to be built for both railway and road traffic, and at the joint expense of the Company and the British and French Governments, the cost of the proposed line would be greatly reduced. There would be only two or three small road-side stations required, as the terminal buildings at Cuddalore and Pondicherry could be made use of by the branch railway. The line would pass but a short distance through British territory, but the promoters of the scheme seem to think that the advantages are so convincing that the South Indian Company will readily undertake the whole work. The construction of a direct line between Pondicherry and Cuddalore would undoubtedly supply a great local want.—*Mail.*

THE GROUND-NUT SEASON.—Ground-nuts are beginnig to arrive at Pondicherry in considerable quantities from the districts bordering on the sea coast, and the opening of the trade is in advance of previous seasons. Rates have ruled abnormally high for the time of year. The early quotations began at about Rs. 15 per candy of 539lbs., English, and ran up to Rs. 17-4-0 in two or three weeks; but within the last few days, a decline has taken place, and the present price is Rs. 16-12-0 per candy. Advices from Marseilles are discouraging, and the position of the trade just now is a loss of one franc a candy to shippers, but most of the export houses have commenced operations, and two firms have chartered steamers for loading early in March. Accounts as regards the probable crop are conflicting; but following the normal yearly increase during the last four or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

REUTER'S financial telegram of yesterday reports an upward movement both in Consols and French Rentes, the former having advanced ⅛, say to 101, and the latter ¼ per cent. to 108¾. Bar Silver is quoted at the previous price of 46 7-16d. per oz., but had declined to the extent of ⅛ in Four per cents, and ¼ in Four-and-a-half, at £70¼ and £72⅛, respectively. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight was called nominal. Indian Sterling Loan, which ruled ¼ per cent. above Consols on Monday, is now ⅛ below them, having declined ¼ yesterday at 100⅝. We notice a further advance in the market rate of discount for short London Bills of ¼ per cent., making it 3¼ per cent; but that for Indian 6 months' sight Bank Paper remained at 3 per cent.

In Mincing Lane, Linseed continued dull and declining, and quotations for the New Crop of Calcutta Seed to arrive by the Canal show a fall of 6d. per quarter, and by the Cape route of 3d. per quarter at the price of 39s. 3d. for both. In the same market Coffee continued dull, and Mid-Plantation had fallen to 79s. per cwt. The Stock had increased during the past fortnight by 100 tons, and stood yesterday at 8,769 tons. Cochin Cocoanut Oil had declined £1 at £35 10s.

The Wheat Market was quite unchanged, excepting that Soft White No. 2 was quoted 1d. per cental higher in Liverpool at 6s. 8d. per cental. Surats were firm in Liverpool yesterday, 800 bales of them were taken out of a total of 10,000 bales, which does not show much improvement in demand, but in Good Fair and Fine Oomras, and in Fine Dhollerahs, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established. The general market was steady, and Mid-Uplands were unchanged; as were also Arrivals, which were quiet but steady.

The Manchester Market continued quiet, and we notice no change in the quotations for staple goods wired by Reuter yesterday from those which reached us a fortnight ago through the same channel.

At New York there was an advance of three points in Futures for July at 9·80, which seems hardly justified by the day's Receipts at the ports (taking these to be the principal influence affecting prices just now), which were 1,000 bales in excess of last year's on the corrresponding day. The Spot Rate was unchanged at 9 9-16 cents. Receipts now stand as follows :—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	13,000	11,000
Three days' do	43,000	45,000	34,000
Total from 1st Sept.	4,789,000	4,352,000	4,397,000

The Stock of Cotton of all kinds at Havre, as wired yesterday, was 283,000 bales, which is 58,000 bales more than were in stock a fortnight ago. Of Surats the stock was 57,000 bales, showing an increase of 6,000 bales.

COTTON has been firm on the whole to-day, with rather more doing in all positions, the bulk of the business, however, having been, as before, in ready Cotton. We call rates generally unchanged, but with more enquiry. Broach has been in good demand for "Fine" at Rs. 218, at which rate settlements of March contracts were made yesterday; and we hear that native dealers have cancelled contracts between themselves for "Good" to-day at Rs. 214. We hear of a sale of "Fine" Dhollera, Bombay pressed, for March-April delivery at Rs. 194 per candy. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	125-32	138-43	148-53
Broach	214	.....	218-9
Dhollera	182	187	197

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market continues, lifeless, with quotations generally a shade lower for all Wheats excepting Fine Pessy, but, of course, almost nominal. Linseed for April delivery is quoted by dealers a trifle lower at Rs. 6-2-3, at about which rate a parcel is reported to have been cancelled by a European firm.

FREIGHTS maintain their steady tone, but rates are mostly unaltered. The Ametho (s) is reported to have been chartered for Trieste and Venice, May loading at 28s. per ton; also the Endymion (s) at 28s. 9d. for April loading. Besides these we hear that a steamer has been taken up for this month's loading to two Mediteranean ports—all at par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, and has continued in the same state all day to the close. There has been a good deal of uncertainty pending the allotment of Council Bills and Transfers to-morrow; the amount of business done has been very small; and rates are all but nominal with the proviso we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 5¾d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 5 23-32d.	"
Private do. .....1s. 5 7/16d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was in good request in the earlier part of the day, at least as far as Fours were concerned, and the rate for these moved up ½ per cent., say to 96½. The advance was not maintained, however, and we close at 96. 4½ per cent. 99⅝ nominal.

SHARES to-day has been almost a blank in the Bazaar, and the following are the only transactions which have been reported. Mofussil Press, at the enhanced price of Rs. 415; Hyderabad Spinning, at Rs. 840; Jevraz Baloo, Rs.1,117½; and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 1,212½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of Interest on Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper remains at 8 per cent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,345 bales.
Wheat	7,857 cwt.
Linseed	5,388 "
Gingelly	6,731 "
Ground-Nuts	3,702 "

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
28 INDIAN BANK		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	722
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	87,320	25		5 pct.	108xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,305	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	625
Beliary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	353xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2½	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	20	..	190
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	201
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,200	700	72	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	581
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 55	965
Dhan Mills	1,00	1,00	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 2·	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,620	1,00	1,00	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	775
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	70	5	all	37½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2·	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,00	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	55	1,00	50	Rs. 7	1,380
James Greaves Mills	17	500	1,00	Rs. 25	380
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	50	50	..14-5-7	40
Jewraj Khalloo Co.	1,31	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,117½
Khandeish	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Maekunjee	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,00	10	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	50	1 0 0	1,00	Rs. 12·	2,735
Mahalukhmi	600	1,00	1,00	..	960
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1212½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	410
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,00	..	265
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	790
Oriental	5,725	$25	62½	Rs. 15	510
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	930
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	600	1,00	1,00	..	640
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 13½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	...	685
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	720

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bilney	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	110xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	.. 12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 157	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	580
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	50	Rs. 25	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	40	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	..	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 3·	370
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	50	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 12	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	510
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	612

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		0	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£4100	..	..	£160

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Teddington cleared yesterday under Captain T Free for Galle in ballast.

THE s.s. Bhownager will sail to-day for Bhownagar with a general cargo and 20 deck passenger.

THE s.s. Liscard, 1,278 tons, Capt T Byrne, cleared yesterday laden with a general cargo for Trieste and Venice.

THE s.s. Cuba sailed yesterday for Marseilles under Captain W. Hoseason laden with a general cargo only.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (3rd March) per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, Captain G. Doncich :—For Trieste—Rev. and Mrs. T. Kruger and 2 infants, Rev. and Mrs. R. Gengnagel, 5 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. von Gladen, Miss Girardet, two Misses Dodsworth, Mr. R. M. Burrell, Mr. Hugo Schwer, Mr. G. Bruckner, Mr. Spinks, Mr. E. Neithardt, Mr. F. Ygyutchi, and two deck. For Brindisi—Count and Countess von Erlach. For Port Said—Mr. P. L. H. Y. Badneck. For Suez—Mr. A. Coriana, Mr. E. Farina, Mr. G. Raab, Mr. Y. Lang, Haggi Abbas Ali and 2 deck. For Aden—Mr. W. Obrien and 2 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1451	S. G. Swell	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khiva	...	.....	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind	2400	E. G. Stead	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Cathay	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Graham	..	.....	F	M. M. & Co.
,, Cuba	1373	G. W. Hoseason	G	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	H	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Victoria	..	.....	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Preston	..	.....	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Archimede	..	.....	N	F. Bozzoni & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Trieste and Venice.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
,, Teddington, Free, for Galle.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—Steamer Chhipra, for Karachi.
Ship Alice Graham, for Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
26 Kilwa s .....Mackay ..Bimlipatam, Feb 21
Krato s .....Green .....Colombo, Dec 25, 1886
Gienhil s .....Patterson ..River Port, Nov 13, 1886

DEPARTURES.

Feb 25—Steamers Rangoon, Lalpoora and Coconada. Ship Evesham Abbey. Barques Port Gordon and Ellen Isabella.
Feb 26—Steamer Nowshera. Ships Bannockburn and Roderick Dhu. Barque Grasmere.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
25 Clan Forbes s .... Calcutta
26 Navarino s .... London
Sea Queen .... Colombo
27 Chusan s .... London

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
25 Africa s .... Calcutta
26 Himalaya s .... Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 500 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.; 74 bales cotton, The Bo. Co., Ld; 40 bales wool, N. Bhanji, 2 bales bristles, F. L. Botlebai; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Victoria (s), 40 cwts bone-meal, M Jamal.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 65 cwts gum, Samji Sevji; 45 cwts. gum, N. Sajpal; 6 cwts ivory, E. D. Jeram; 3 cwts ivory, M. Soomar; 2 cwts. fishmaws, W. Poonja and Co; 652 cwts myrabolums, A. Wellji.
St. Fillans (s), 63 cwts ginger, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

R. Indus (s), 646 cwts linseed, The Bo. Co. Ld; 2,000 cwts bone meal, E. Carimbhai; 1,000 cwts bone meal, F. M. Rahimbhai; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, M. Jamal.

FOR HAVRE.

Preston (s), 2,025 cwts rapeseed, D. Sassoon and Co; 1,624 cwts ground-nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon (s), 1 case enamelled brass ware, Norosji Ardeshir and Sons; 440 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2 cases rosa oil, E. S. Obedia.

FOR VENICE.

Liscard (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Poseidon (s), 1,399 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kildare (s), 366 cwts wheat, and 1,485 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 5,250 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.
Cuba (s), 2,000 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts ground-nuts and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Clan Graham (s), 3,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers; 10 cwts fennel seed and 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman (s), 3,000 cwts wheat and 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Friary (s), 700 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co; 4,000 cwts ground-nuts, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed and 2,325 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Castleford (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Poseidon (s), 15 bales long cloth, D. M. Petit and Son.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Archimede (s), 25 bales twist, J. H. Latimer and Co....

FOR KOBE.

Cathay (s) 150 cases wine (transhipped from the Assam), The P and O Co.
Archimede (s) 43 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Archimede (s), 230 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co, 100 bales twist, Veerji Jeowan; 50 bales twist, C Chotalal; 50 bales twist, The Jamshed Mill Mufg. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s), 4 casks wine (transhipped from the Assam)
The P and O Co; 50 bales twist, C Chotalal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 28.

Broadfoot, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Strutt, Col, Bo, B S C, on leave, from Bengal.

MARCH 1.

Hallowes, Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Deolali.
Hore, Major, Bo, 20th B I, on leave, from Deesa.
Corballis, Lt-Col, Bo, Rl Dub Fus, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 2.

Wilkinson, Br Genl, Bl, Bgde Staff, on duty, from Allahbad.
Mengies, Lt, Bl, 2 Wilts Regt on M C, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Broadfoot, Major, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Greme, Major, Bo, Insptr of Gymnasia, on duty, to Allahbad.
Barnett, Lt, Bo, Burma Police, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 3, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill, under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 5th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade :—Sections 3, 4, 6, 8, 23, (1 and 5) 25 (1) 30 (2) 32 (2) 33 (1 and 2) 3, 4, 39 and part II. section 19. 20 rounds of blank ammunition per man.

2. The usual monthly regimental committee meeting will be held at head-quarters on Friday, the 4th inst., at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The Indo-Wimbledon Rifle competition will take place at Coorla, on Saturday, the 5th instant.

By Order.
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st March, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·831
Temperature of the Air	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 10 a.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	176

* From midnight to midnight

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 22 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.
THE FIRST of a SERIES of SIX LECTURES on the Religious Literature of the Jains will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University TO-DAY, at 5-30 p.m.
LECTURER.—PROFESSOR PETERSON.
SUBJECT.—MAHAVIRA, THE JAIN BUDDHA.
The remaining Lectures of the Series will be delivered on each following Thursday at the same place and hour.
The Lectures are open to the Public.
By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUNTHAKY—March 2, at Queen's Road, next to Albless Bapoo Bai Soonabai, wife of Cowasjee Hazuniee Dustoor, of Framjee Cowasjee's Fire-temple, and sister of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky. Funeral will take place this day (Thursday), at 3 p.m. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLSOP—February 11, at Ferozepore, the wife of J G Allsop, Punjab Police, of a son.
CHOSHY—February 19, at Goojranwalla, the wife of Mr John Crosby, North-Western Railway, of a son.
HILLYARD—February 28 Flowers Garden, Madras, the wife of W E Hillyard, of a daughter.
LOWE—At 31, Anathoon Road, Royapooram, the wife of Mr J H Lowe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—RICHARDSON—February 24, at Christ Church, Mozuffurpore, by the Rev J Richardson, Edward A Hall, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of Mozuffurpore, to Leonora C Richardson, third daughter of Robert John Richardson, Esq, C S, late Judge of Tirhoot.
PRICE—BARRETT—February 21, at Christ Church, Gujranwala, by the Rev A Bridge, Chaplain of Mooltan, Major A J Price, 2nd Battalion, Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regiment, to Esther Jane, youngest daughter of the late D W Barrett, Esq.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—February 21, in Camp, at Inkole, Kistna District, of cholera, John Christie Douglas, late Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs.
STUFFLE—February 16, at Sehai Davi Tea Estate, Kumaon, Henceritta, the beloved wife of W H Stuffle, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

THE new military revolt in Bulgaria has broken out in one of the Danube fortresses, and the Regents, apparently suspecting that the spirit of insurrection follows the course of the north wind, have declared the Danubian towns in a state of siege. The situation is serious, since at Silistria alone several thousand troops have joined in the demonstration against the Government, and Widdin, one of the chief fortresses in the country, is expected to declare on the same side. The event justifies Prince Alexander's distrust of the army. One of the most suggestive features in the recently issued Bulgarian Blue Book is a telegram from the British agent at Sofia to the Foreign Secretary, reporting a conversation with the Prince a day or two after his return to the capital. Prince Alexander told Sir Frederick Lascelles that the military conspiracy extended a great deal more widely than was generally supposed. Out of six commanders of brigades three were implicated in the plot, and twelve out of eighteen commanders of regiments. He added that the army was in a complete state of disorganization. In another interview the Prince spoke of the real power being in the hands of the officers, who represented what had become a disorganized band, and no longer an army. Even the military demonstrations which at a distance seemed such striking proofs of loyalty, made no favourable impression upon him. He regarded them with distrust, doubting whether the very men who insisted upon his remaining in Bulgaria would not turn against him on another day. Prince Alexander, at all events, will not be surprised at the trouble which has come upon the Government of the Regency. Armies are invariably more loyal to a person than to an oligarchy, and if the Bulgarian troops could not be trusted to remain faithful to Prince Alexander, a soldier who had led them to victory, still less could they be trusted to stand by a committee of lawyers and politicians, even though they called themselves the Government of Bulgaria. We shall see in a day or two if the Regency can survive the shock which this military revolt has given it. The counter-revolution last August was as rapid as the revolution had been, and it is not impossible, though it seems highly improbable, that history may repeat itself. Meanwhile the perilous possibilities of six months since have been revived, and the situation is as fully charged with the elements of disturbance and danger as it has been at any time since Prince Alexander's abdication.

THE Camp life of a District official is a pleasant time to him. But with the first week in March the pleasure fades with the increasing heat. The country begins to put on its hot-weather aspect of barren dustiness. The autumn crops have been gathered and are represented by stacks of jowari stalks, scattered over the hazy plain. The cotton fields are given up to herds of cattle and goats, which nibble the feeble sprouts of the moribund plants. The jowari grain has been trampled out by muzzled oxen, and on the long distant threshing floor against the sky line are prominent the figures of human winnowing machines. Perched on high extemporized platforms, they pour out the contents of their baskets with upraised arms, the heavy grain falling straight to earth, while the light chaff is carried aside by the warm breeze. A few weeks ago, the linseed fields with their bright expanse of blue flowers and refreshing green were a sight to gladden the eye, the plant has now been rooted up and stacked at threshing floors. But one pleasant sight still remains in the fields : the wheat harvest is in full swing. Overspreading fields of maize-coloured heavy-eared grain are dotted by scattered groups of dark-skinned men, and of brightly clothed women and children. The figures are bent in many attitudes of work, and in the bright sunlight show in striking relief against the light-coloured grain. A few days will see the last of the harvest, and nothing will interpose between the ground and the baking rays of the March sun. The country is putting on its hot-weather look—dry, dusty, barren, parched. The air is becoming unrefreshing, and does not fill the lungs. The horizon is seen through a dust and heat haze, which lengthens distances in a dreary, dreamy way. Only the call of duty or the tyranny of sport will now prolong camp life. When those who can, are thinking of closing their wanderings, the time is opportune for viewing some of the features of official camp life from more points than one.

Let us take the first as experienced by the official himself. What pleasanter life can be imagined? The day begins by light refreshment under a fine mango or tamarind tree. Then comes the march to the next camping ground, not too long for comfort. To one who is anything of a naturalist, and even to him who, with no special knowledge has yet the faculty of observation, the march can scarcely fail to be of interest. Beasts and birds, snakes and insects, give constant food for observation, and if the official has not smothered the hunting instinct we all inherit from our far away savage ancestors by effeminating codes and back-rounding law quibbles, each march will afford him a pleasure he will look back to with longing when, in after years, he finds himself in the old country confined to roads and frequented tracks. For here the whole country is his to roam over, and its stock of game, large and small, from tiger to quail, is his for the shooting. Arrived at his day's resting place, he finds his comforts cared for : bath and breakfast invigorate him for the toils of office work during the day. Some small game shooting near camp, a stroll with his wife, or an official visit to the village, fill up the evening until dark. Such a life is healthy and pleasant : fortunate are those to whom it comes in the course of duty. What would not the desk-tied Bombay merchant give for two months of it yearly? But let us now take a different point of view, that of some of the residents of the village honored by the official's visit. To some of them the visit is not entirely a thing of pleasure. To begin with the arrival of the camp. In some districts this is what happens :—A band of villagers is impressed to do the heavy part, the unloading camels and pitching tents : remuneration is not thought of. The village potter is called on to supply water vesse's for the camp without payment. Loads of wood are demanded, for each chuprassi and bunch of servants must have his log fire at night. If wood is scarce, each house in the village has to supply cakes of ordinary country fuel. Jowari stacks are laid under contribution for the official's animal. The village bunniah, placed under a tree, far enough from the office tent to prevent the victim's remonstrances reaching its occupants, sells supplies at the "Sirkari nerik," or Government rate, a rate fixed by the peons, and sometimes considerably ranging below market rates. The herdsman's best sheep is taken at a lower price than it would realize if its luckless owner could sell it at the next bazaar day. Evening comes, and again a band of villagers is impressed to strike tents and to load camels; their labours extend far into the night, and when these are ended some half-a-dozen are taken to the next village, to show the way, to carry breakable articles or the official's long arm chair, or to pilot the butler's cart with a lantern. Inside his tent, the official sleeps the sleep of "mild self approbation," and possibly in his dreams makes no break of continuity of his waking convictions that he is an indispensable earthly providence to the people of his district. Outside, however, groups of cold and sleepy villagers sit, protecting his cattle from thievish men or ravaging beasts, and wishing that their earthly providence would exercise his functions at a distance. In the early morning the official is escorted from the village by the headman and the local magnate, who, in taking leave, outwardly thank him for the honour of his visit, but inwardly pray that it may be long before it is repeated. The idea that the visits of a District official to the various parts of his charge is an unmixed blessing to the people in an illusion which does not stand the test of universal experience. An official tour impresses on the country population the fact that there is still a "Sirkar," and that its meanest servant, still as in old time, wields a large power.

A TARDY and anonymous rejoinder has at length appeared to the observations which we made a month ago upon the refusal of the Poona Cantonment Committee to contribute any longer to the cost of the Vernacular School in the Camp. The writer, complaining—as controversialists all the world over are apt to do—that the case he has undertaken to answer was set out in a one-sided way, endeavours to give the other side of the case. The "other side" amounts to this—that the Cantonment Committee are not rich enough to contribute even a thousand rupees a year to maintain the school. We hope the answer, although we do not know who makes it, is tendered in good faith; it must be remembered, however, that if there had been no oversight in the drafting of the Act of 1884, and Cantonments as well as Municipalities had been made responsible for the schools within their jurisdiction, the plea of poverty would not have been available—we question if it would have been pleaded—as a release from a statutory obligation. So much easier is it to escape from a moral obligation than from one which the law expressly imposes. However, although we have had no compliments to pay the Cantonment Committee for the readiness with which they have sought to escape from a duty which surely can rest upon no one so directly as upon them, we have never supposed that censuring the Committee for taking a view of their oblig

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVOLT IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, MARCH 1.

The garrison of Silistria has revolted against the Bulgarian Regency.

The number of the garrison who have joined the revolt at Silistria amounts to several thousand. It is greatly feared that the revolt will extend to Widdin.

Troops from Varna and Shumla have been despatched to Silistria to restore order.

All the towns along the Danube have been declared in a state of siege.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

ADEN, MARCH 2.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left here last night in the Indian Marine steamer Lawrence for Perim, Obock, Zeyla and Berbera, and thence to Kurrachee.

Brigadier-General Hogg, the Resident here, accompanies the party as far as Berbera.

THE MASSOWAH CAMPAIGN.

ROME, MARCH 1.

The Italian Government are despatching another battalion of troops to Massowah, making a total of 2,500 men despatched since the disaster there.

GREAT FIRE AT ALLANMYO.

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

A monster fire occurred last night, destroying half of Allanmyo and the adjoining village of Yuatong.

Five hundred houses were burnt, but the Government buildings and the European quarter were saved.

The officials and military worked unremittingly; but it was impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, which were helped by the inflammable nature of the buildings, a strong breeze, and the conduct of the incendiaries, some of whom were caught in the act of setting fire to the buildings.

A Chinaman's liquor store was looted.

The sufferings of the homeless people were enhanced during the night by disturbances caused by drunken soldiers.

Two Europeans and several Burmese were wounded and removed to the Thayetmyo Hospital.

One Burman was shot through the lung by a European patrol.

The fire originated through the carelessness of some natives while cooking.

DACOIT ACTIVITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YEWUN, FEB. 24.

Lieutenant Ward and 15 rifles surprised some dacoits who had fired and were robbing the village of Shwebawgyoon. Several dacoits were killed, and considerable property was recovered.

MINBU, FEB. 27.

Westlake's party engaged the dacoits who had attacked a convoy near Segu. He killed two and captured six. He also recovered 6 bullocks and released 3 wounded drivers.

SHWEBO, FEB. 26.

Middleton reports that Lieutenant Wapshare and 45 lancers, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, has left Kernon for Amgyi, the centre of Nyamyigyi's country. Lieutenant Gayer has returned to Nabekgyi. The country is quiet. Boh Hantha has fled to Mytoun. Fifty guns were collected on the march.

On the 26th, Ohmin, a Burman police station, was attacked by dacoits. The guard house was burnt and two policemen killed. The Thugi was carried off and the telegraph wires were cut. The Zagabin party is in search.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Wells, Comptroller, left to-day on sick leave. It is reported that Mr. Kiernan der succeeds him.

It is rumoured here that the cavalry regiments will not leave Burma this season.

The Upper Burma official bulletin contains the following items:—

"On the 22nd February, Mr. Cloney, Myooke, and a Burmese official had an interview with the Wuntho Tsawbwa, which was interrupted by a misunderstanding between the police escort and Tsawbwa's men. Shots were exchanged, but Cloney succeeded in restoring confidence, and the interview ended peacefully. The Tsawbwa, however, declined all reasonable terms.

"Order is being restored in the State of Maington under the Woon appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of Mogok.

"Three cases of dacoity have occurred in the Mandalay district, in one of which fifteen houses were burnt. [illegible] close to Mandalay.

"The Yaw column has had two successful encounters with dacoits, and satisfactory progress is being made with the settlement of the country.

"Thugyee of Kumaki killed the leader of the dacoits who attacked his village.

"Numerous petty fights are reported in different districts."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 2.

A special meeting was held, under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Pandit Surajkant, at the Sandeman Library, on the 27th February, to make arrangements for illuminations and an address to be presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his approaching visit to Quetta.

A subscription list was circulated, but the sum being insufficient to meet the expenses, Mr. Burjorji Dorabjee Patell, on behalf of Mr. Rustomji Nanabhai Karanjia, undertook to entirely defray all expenses in connection with the illuminations of all the public roads, which was accepted with cheers. Fireworks are to be displayed by the Municipality, and a committee of management was formed composed, of Mr. Burjorji Dorabjee Patell as president, Mr. Rustomji Ratanji Golwala and Mr. Bhicaji Edulje Vachha as joint secretaries, and Messrs Muhamadally and Lilaram as members. Pandit Nanlal promised every assistance.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Burjorji Dorabjee Patell, and seconded by Mr. Rustomji Ratanjee Golwala, to the chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

THE MANDAI CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wassoodeo Ramchandra Patwardhan, First Class Magistrate, delivered judgment in the Mandai case to-day.

He divided the case into four main points—1st, whether the Mandai was a public market; 2nd, whether the orders issued by the Municipality were legal; 3rd, whether these orders were published; 4th, whether the accused held his shop in the Mandai in contravention to those orders. After a short resume of the history of the Mandai, Mr. Patwardhan delivered the following finding. After considering the whole evidence and also the pleader's arguments, he found that the accused disobeyed the legal orders of the Municipality under section 67 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, and not under section 66, in respect of which he acquitted. He therefore directed accused Rambhaw bin Bapoojee Boplewala to pay a fine of Rs. 4 under sections 67 and 74 of the Municipal Act 6 of 1873, and in default simple imprisonment for six days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tasmania, with the English mails of the 18th ult., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day; and the same Co.'s s. s. Khedive left for Colombo and Calcutta at 5 p.m. (to-day.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollerss	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8½lbs. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	46 7-16 Nl.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 1.

10 p.m.	74·4

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	73·7
2 p.m.	79·8
4 p.m.	79·3

THE property known as the Trinity Chapel and the Indo-British Institution at Sonapore has been purchased by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, who has written a letter to the Bombay Town Council asking for permission to convert it into a market. There was some discussion on the subject at the meeting of the Council yesterday, when the Municipal Commissioner observed that if it was considered desirable to sanction a private market in that district, the application of Mr. Adamjee deserved careful consideration. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was opposed to the idea of having a new market at Dhobi Talao, as he feared that it was likely to draw off a portion of the custom from the Crawford Markets, and thus diminish the revenue which the Municipality derived from that source. Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, on the other hand, did not share the fear of Dr. Cowasjee, saying that there has long been a market in the neighbourhood of the one which it was proposed to be established, but it had never proved in any way a rival of the Crawford Markets. Mr. Khote thought that a new market in Dhobi Talao, built with every regard to sanitary principles, would be a boon to the populous district. The chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, expressed his general agreement with this view, observing that the old market in the neighbourhood of the Trinity Chapel was a disgrace to the locality, and that it appeared to have been erected without any regard to considerations of health or convenience. Mr. Olivant asked for an adjournment of the discussion, saying that the question was one of importance and required to be considered in all its bearings. The matter was accordingly adjourned for a week.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA was expected to arrive at Colombo in the P. and O. steamer Peshwar, on February 33. Arrangements had been made to receive him with full honours. A salute of 21 guns was to be fired on his arrival, and a guard of honour, consisting of two officers and fifty rank and file of the A. and S. Highlanders, was to be in attendance at the wharf when he landed. Captain Christopher, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Gordon, had arrived in Colombo to receive his Highness on behalf of the Governor.

THE Thakore Saheb of Morvi arrived in Bombay on Tuesday. He has come to personally solicit his Excellency the Governor to honour his flourishing little State by formally opening the new line of railway from Wadhwa to Morvi, a length 62 miles. He is accompanied by Mr. White, C.E., the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the line. The Thakore Saheb, with his party, is residing at Walkeshwar.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN intends to give an afternoon party to-day, at 5-30 p.m., in honour of Sir Maxwell Melvill, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., at the bungalow of Koomar Shree Samutsingjee.

MR. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, who has been officiating as Foreign Secretary, goes on short leave to England after Mr. Durand has rejoined at Simla.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Dacca on Saturday, where there are great doings on the occasion of the investiture of the Nawab Abdul Gani with the K.C.S.I.

MR. WELLS, Comptroller of Accounts, at Rangoon, goes home on six months' sick leave. There is some doubt as to who will act for him, the names of both Mr. Hesketh Biggs and Mr. Kiernander being associated with the vacancy.

ON Sir Charles Elliott's departure on furlough on the 18th instant, Colonel Filgate and Mr. Bliss, his co-adjutors on the Finance Commission, will revert to their substantive appointments, waiting only to see things through the press, if all has not been finished by that date. Some inquiries arising out of suggestions made by the Committee will be followed up by junior officers specially delegated for the work.

THE civil suit instituted by the late Maharaja Holkar against Subkarau Baldeo, claiming Rs. 2,60,000, and which created a great sensation in the mercantile community of Indore, has been decided by the Sadder Court in favour of the banker, who is allowed costs, amounting to Rs. 8,300 out of the Rs. 50,000 he claimed as damages. The defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik and Messrs. Athalay and Khory.

BEE CULTURE in India has lost an ardent supporter by the death of Mr. J. C. Douglas, of the Telegraph Department, which occurred suddenly, from the effects of cholera, at Guntoor, in Madras. The *Indian Daily News* says:—

It may be remembered that about a year ago Mr. Douglas went on leave with his wife, who was not in good health, and died at Marseilles. Mr. Douglas was deeply attached to her, and he had her remains placed in a leaden coffin and conveyed to her native place, where they were interred, and a suitable monument erected to her memory. Very different has been the end of Mr. Douglas himself. On his return from leave, he was deputed to the Guntoor Division, and was in the somewhat wild district of Nellore. There he was seized with cholera, and away from skilful medical aid, he died after a short illness. There was no loving partner to do the last offices for him as he had attended to his wife. Still he received such kind attention as was possible at the hands of his brother-officers of the department. There were no undertakers there; no appliances for funeral pomp; and there was nothing for it but to do the best that circumstances permitted. The remains were placed in a packing case; a brother-officer dug a grave for him in the jungle, read over him the service for the burial of the dead, and "left him alone with his glory." This seems a sad end; but one to which Englishmen are always liable in the discharge of the duties they undertake in this or any other undeveloped country. Mr. Douglas may be remembered for his persistent efforts to establish a bee industry in India. He devoted a considerable portion of his leave in selecting various kinds of bees in the hope of acclimatising them in this country.

AS the financial year draws to a close, it is interesting to note that the salt revenue is in a satisfactory state. Unless the two months, January and February, are unusually bad, the year will be the best that has been known since 1882-83. The returns at the end of January were as follows (in thousands):—Quantity 26,950 maunds; duty, Rs. 52,064. Last year at the same time the duty only amounted to Rs. 49,422.

DURING his approaching visit to Behar, his Excellency the Viceroy will, it is hoped, open the recently-constructed bridge over the river Gunduck, connecting Tirhut and the North-Western Provinces by way of the Bengal and North-Western. The bridge is of eight spans of 250 feet, and connected with it is a viaduct half-a-mile long. The structure ranks, with the Benares and Jubilee bridges, among the greatest works of the kind in India.

COLONEL T. F. DOWDEN, R.E., is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

THE current number of *Outing* contains an illustrated account of Mr. Thomas Stevens's bicycling experiences in the Persian capital.

THE annual report of the Calcutta Public Health Society brings to light some curious facts in connection with mortality in that city. The Society reckons that the preventible mortality among wage-earners in the prime of life in Calcutta and the suburbs is not less than three thousand per annum, and that the earnings thus lost to the survivors cannot be less than three lakhs per annum, or a capitalized loss, assuming an average of 20 years of life, of 60 lakhs. But each case of preventible death implies 25 cases of preventible illness, and, assuming each to involve two months' loss of wages, this implies a further loss of 12 lakhs of rupees. These figures are, of course, as the report observes, "mere rough approximations, but they deserve the attention of those who oppose sanitary improvements on the ground of the burthen which they impose on the poorer classes of tax-payers. Nothing, it is certain, is so costly to the wage-earners' class as a state of things which incapacitates a considerable fraction of their number from earning wages, either temporarily by illness or permanently by death." The fact that, out of a population of three-quarters of a million, no less than 250,000 persons applied in the course of 1886 for relief at the various hospitals and dispensaries of Calcutta and its suburbs, is a striking exemplication of the enormous amount of disease which prevails, and the generally low condition of a population in which such extensive remedial measures are found necessary.

MILITARY NEWS.

As two of the police battalions for Burma are far from being complete, it has been decided to send the 31st and 33rd Bengal Infantry to Upper Burma. The 28th from Jullunder relieve the 33rd at Agra. Four companies of the 3rd from Saugor relieve the 10th at Nowgong and Banda. The 14th Madras Infantry sail for Rangoon on the 7th instant. A third regiment will also probably be sent. Three out of the four Cavalry regiments in Burma will most likely remain there, the 7th Bengal Cavalry only returning. A large proportion of the military police will be mounted, as many as 2) per cent. in some battalions.

THE list of officers appointed to the five new regiments now about to be added to the Native Army will probably not be issued for some little time to come, particularly as it is likely that the three high-caste Sikh battalions will be raised slowly owing to the recruitment of police for Burma. The new Pioneer regiment of Muzbi Sikhs (says the Allahabad paper) will be linked with the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers, and will presumably be numbered 34. There will be but little difficulty felt in raising Muzbis, who know they will always be among their caste brethren, and have fixed stations where they can make their homes. The other three new battalions can well be numbered 35th, 36th, 37th and linked together as class regiments. The Bengal Infantry will then be numbered from the 1st to the 45th, with one exception—the 41st are still missing from the list. The raising of the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas will give ten battalions of Goorkhas in addition to the three regiments of Goorkha Light Infantry stationed in Assam. The 18th Bengal Infantry will no doubt send the Goorkhas in its ranks to the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas, as no further recruiting of Goorkhas in outside regiments is to be allowed.

THE promotions which will naturally follow upon the raising of the new regiments mentioned above will make the prospects of young Majors and Captains of the Bengal Staff Corps brighter than they have ever been since the Staff Corps was formed. Sixteen commands will fall vacant this year, and in the next four or five years a very large number will fall in, without counting on new regiments being raised. The 52 years' age-limit and the seven years' rule have begun to operate with full force, and the flow of promotion is rapid in the extreme. In the Madras Staff Corps, which has long been swamped with senior officers doing Subaltern's work a splendid time is coming for the younger officers—in fact, in a few years there will be very few Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels left in the Southern Presidency. The difficulty which the Government will sooner or later have to face, particularly in the Bengal Army, is in the matter of providing for ex-Commandants who are becoming very numerous. They can, it is true, go home on a pension of £700 per annum, but then the pension list will swell to a size that the Financial authorities will take alarm at. The whole question of the strength of the Divisional and Brigade Staff and the number of Station Commanders is, it is understood, now under consideration, and it must be settled on lines which will secure the employment of the pick of the numerous Commandants who are vacating their posts in such large numbers.

THE DHURRUMSEY MILL.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA, who bought the Dhurrumsey Mill at the auction on Saturday last, has since transferred it to the Swadeshi Company, which Mr. Tata was instrumental in forming a few months ago for the purpose of spinning yarns of the higher counts. He has transferred the mill at the price at which he bought it—namely, twelve lakhs. The capital of the Swadeshi Company, originally eight lakhs, is to be increased by seven lakhs, the greater part of which has been already taken up by Mr. Tata, and his friends, and connections.

TECHNICAL ARTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "I. A." who states that the Sir J. J. School of Art has closed its doors to morning students, and has now no classes where a student attending a public school in the day may learn elementary drawing, cupiously misrepresents the real state of things. The fact is that the morning classes, which are held from 7 to 9 for elementary drawing in the Sir J. J. School of Art, are by far the largest in the school, and at this time last year were so full that we were obliged to refuse admission to a number of intending students, and just at present we are again in the same position. On the school register for this month we have 282 names of students in the elementary drawing classes; the morning attendance is about 210, and we have some difficulty in accommodating the students in the lowest classes. Your correspondent is also wrong (as was pointed out in an editorial note to his letter) in saying that the public schools have not yet started drawing classes. Last year there were examinations in elementary drawing held in eight public schools in Bombay, and in twenty-five other schools and colleges in the Presidency. In all these schools drawing is taught in accordance with the direction of the central school, and by teachers who have received their own instruction at the Sir J. J. School of Art, and it will very soon be possible for any one in the town population of the Presidency to obtain instruction in elementary drawing.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN GRIFFITHS,
Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art.

Bombay, March 2.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

THESE races came off yesterday evening, but were very poorly attended. In fact, poor sport was the order of the day. Two accidents marred the evening's amusement; the first was a spill in the "All Horse Chase," when Rasmy came down with Grey, and the other was a more serious affair, Kerr having had a nasty fall on Black and Blue in the Derby. Fortunately no bones were broken in either case, though something of the sort was fancied had occurred to Kerr, who was carried from the course on a stretcher. The accident, which took place in the Derby, was a surprise to all, and those in the Grand Stand knew nothing about it till Black and Blue came galloping up the straight riderless. It then became apparent from the crowd at the quarter-mile post that it was there the unhorsing took place. However, it turned out to be nothing grave, and Kerr, though severely shaken and cut, was limb whole and conscious. Betting was very quiet all the evening, as the odds were not favourable, and little money changed hands. The totalisators secured more patronage, and were kept busy with small ventures. The first item on the card was the "All Horse Chase," which produced only two, Folly was scratched at the last moment, having gone lame. Ishmael showed that C.Bs. are nowhere when pitted against horses of his class. The "Gymkhana Cup" attracted seven to the post, Greyleg and Sir Charles being the favoured one. Captain Steele's Ressaldar, however, pulled it off. The "Gymkhana Derby" produced a field of five and Ellington was ascribed the winner. He fulfilled the expectations of his backer and, well ridden by Pease, walked away with the judge's verdict. The "Polo Stakes" was similarly carried off by Pease on Mac.

The following are the details:—

FIRST RACE.—"The All Horse Chase."—2 miles.

Mr N S Symon's b a gal Ishmael, 10st 12lb, Mr Pease 1
Capt Ashley's dun ch h Rasmy, 10st 0

With ten flights and a double jump to surmount, these two were sent away, a moral for Ishmael. Rasmy gave signs from the first that he would be nowhere, and, after refusing, with his companion, the double jump on the bank, he shied at the eighth hurdle and bolted on to the road. Brought back by Grey, who was up, he was taken at it again, but fell, giving his rider a nasty purl. Ishmael meanwhile cantered in alone, past the judge's box.

SECOND RACE.—"The Bombay Gymkhana Cup."—½ mile. Value Rs. 500, with a starting sweep of two gold mohurs, half of which to go to the second horse.

Capt L L Steele's c c b gel Ressaldar, 9st 6lb, Mahomed	1
Abdool Rahim Khan's c a p Sir Charles, 10st, Mr Keyser	2
Mr Walter's b a p Toofan, 9st 10lb, Mr Maurice	3
Mr Bruce's a g p Greyleg, 10st 6lb, Mr Maurice	0
Sulliman Luddha's g a p Snowflake, 8st 9lb, Ahmed	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Consolation, 10st 9lb, Tookaram	0
Mr Macdonald's b a p Mac, 10st 2lb, Mr Pease	0

Mr. Ali Abdoola started the field of seven. Ressaldar at once went to the front with Mac and Sir Charles in close attendance, and Greyleg leading the rest. The winner increased his distance at every pace, and behind him Sir Charles, with Mr. Keyser steering, passed Mac and took second place. Greyleg forged ahead, keeping in close neighbourhood to Sir Charles. At the last quarter-mile post Ressaldar, who now led by six lengths, drew away and secured Colonel Merriman's verdict. There was a good race between Greyleg and Sir Charles, which resulted in favour of the latter by three-quarters of a length.—Time 1 min. 26secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Derby."—1 mile. Value Rs. 150.

Capt Conran's b a h Ellington, 11st, Mr Pease	1
Mr Walter's g a h Toocan, 12st, Mr Grey	2
Mr James's b a h Admiral, 10st 9lb, Mr Maurice	3
Ali Abdoola's b a h Black and Blue, 11st, Mr Kerr	0
Mr Sedley's b a h Brown Prince, 10st 9lb, Owner	0

The five who started were sent off in capital style, the field running for a good hundred yards in a close cluster, when the favourite—Ellington mounted by Pease—went ahead with Black and Blue, Kerr steering, Toocan and Admiral in company close behind him. Brown Prince fell back and was out of it. On reaching the last quarter-mile post Ellington forged a little ahead and Black and Blue putting on a spurt shot forward, but tripped on the leader's heels and came down, throwing his rider right off on to his face. Toocan, with Grey on board, at once filled the vacancy and had Admiral in very close attendance. Up the straight Ellington drew away from the field and landed the winner. A pretty close race followed between Toocan and Admiral, but the former, who had a bit of the lead, secured second honours by half a length. Brown Prince then came up and after him Black and Blue riderless. Kerr was picked and attended to at once, and it was then ascertained that he was not very seriously injured. He was much hurt, being cut on the face and on the head, but he was conscious and badly shaken. A stretcher was ready at hand and he was carried to the station and taken home.—Time 1 min. 23 secs

FOURTH RACE.—"The Polo Stakes."—¼ mile heats without dismounting Value Rs. 99.

Mr Macdonald's b a p Mac, 11st, Mr Pease	1
Mr Burder's d ch m Vanity, 11st 11lb, Native	2
Mr Cecil's c ch m Naughty Girl, 10st 11lb, Owner	0

This race was run in two heats. Mac, guided by Pease, walked away on both occasions. Vanity with a native, who could have hardly been in better sporting costume, steering her, beat Naughty Girl in each heat by a short length.

VEGETARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago, when the Liverpool Exhibition was in course of construction, I, at the request of the executive of the Vegetarian Society, subscribed a few pounds to the guarantee fund of the Exhibition Dining Room, which was proposed to be started upon the same system as that which was so successfully carried out at the Healtheries in London. I certainly never expected to see my money again, and was agreeably surprised to find it returned to me by the incoming mail, accompanied by the enclosed very cheerful letter, which I shall be obliged by your publishing along with this. We don't hear much of vegetarianism in India. I have only come across three of my acquaintances who practise it; it is not a doctrine that can be much talked about, so it is better to leave it, and to enjoy the complete freedom from disease and *malaise* that is its accompaniment. It is hard to persuade any robust countryman that the eating of segments of dead bodies is a relic of savagery, when our ancestors had to so eat or die; but then the absurdity is that the majority of my countrymen are not robust, or, if apparently so, it is only a seeming; they are consumed with liver, dyspepsia and other ills too numerous to particularise, so that a grateful Government finds it necessary to give them more liberal leave rules than is granted by any other Government under heaven. It is hardly worth while to repeat that there is nothing new under the sun, and yet it is surely fair to emphasize the fact that our robust ancestors who fought their way from the snowy highlands of Persia to India, 3,000 years ago, speedily found it needful to their health to exchange their animal-sacrificing, flesh-eating habits to a more humane and natural course of diet, or rather, shall I say, that coming from a sterile to a highly fertile country, they were only too glad to adopt a more sensible style of living as soon as they had the opportunity to do so, with the consequence that excepting some of the middle and lower castes, as also the outcastes, all India is vegetarian. This, one may protest, is beside the question; but if I may be allowed in one sentence to speak for myself, I will say that an experience of 24 years, with only one brief illness, is for me, with my previous life of persistent dyspepsia, a wonderful record.

Many, I am convinced, would join the new cult, but that they are afraid of the immediate results. It is so hard to start anything so new in the face of ill-concealed contempt, or it may be of open ridicule or misplaced sympathy; and one has the fear of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. But because they will not make a commencement, they go on groaning their lives away, objurgating the country in which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to cause them to dwell, when the seat of the mischief is in themselves, and in the food, which day by day they permit themselves to eat.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

The following is an extract from the letter to which Mr. Gostling refers:—"The executive have the pleasing duty of announcing to the donors and guarantors to the above fund that the preliminary Report they have received shows a gratifying result, the Dining-Room having succeeded so well as to pay from its returns the whole of the expenses incurred, and to leave in addition a satisfactory profit. They are therefore, enabled to release those friends who by guarantee kindly made themselves responsible for various sums in case of loss; and to return to donors the amounts kindly placed in their hands for the same purpose and for the initial expenses of the undertaking."

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will some of your numerous readers kindly inform me where books on vegetable diet, and the preparation of vegetable food can be obtained?—Yours, &c.,

Camp Baroda, G. G. B.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, FEB. 20.

I HAVE given you an account in my last of what had been done up to noon on Jubilee Day. The following are further particulars:—At about 3 p.m., the Parsees, with their families, met at Cowasji's fire-temple, and joined in the performance of the thanksgiving ceremonies. Later on they spent their evening in mirth and merry-making at the adjoining Parsee Club, where they were feasted by Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw. Different castes had their own thanksgiving ceremonies and feasts, in their respective temples and mosques. The poor of different castes and creeds also were not forgotten. They were given free meals at different localities, the cost being defrayed out of the public subscription. In response to the invitation of the Jubilee committee, all the Naval and Military officers, Consuls, merchants—European as well as native—began to pour in, at 5 p.m., at the Parsee Club, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens, bunting, &c. A crowd of spectators gathered round the compound wall to enjoy the sight.

All the guests were received by Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, assisted by members of the Jubilee committee. General Hogg, C.B., the Resident, arrived at 5-40 p.m., and was received at the door by Mr. Cowasji, and led to the spacious hall amidst cheers from all present.

General Hogg took his seat on a specially erected dais, when Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw stepped forth and read the following:—

"Aden, the first acquisition in her Majesty's reign, will shortly enter in its own 50th anniversary of passing under the sceptre of England. You have only to look around to see the great progress in every direction that has attended the growth of what was but a settlement of huts; Aden is now the parent of other settlements and entrepot of territories, which are every year more and more coming under the benign influence and protection of her Majesty. On several occasions we have been honoured by the presence of her Majesty's sons and representatives, and we look forward to more such visits in the future, which is an index of growing importance. We have transmitted to-day to her Most Gracious Majesty through your good self, General Hogg, the telegram expressive of the feelings of this community, every member of which heartily echoes the words of the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen."

Here the band of the North Staffordshire Regiment struck up the National Anthem, when the whole assembly rose and remained standing.

General Hogg then replied as follows:—"Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The message to which you allude expressing on behalf of the community of Aden their loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty, was despatched at an early hour this morning, and I shall have great pleasure in bringing to notice the proceedings of this meeting as a further proof on the part of yourself and the inhabitants of Aden. I am sure the Queen will be much gratified to learn how heartily all members of this community have assisted in celebrating her Majesty's Jubilee. The decoration and flags, the illumination which I noticed on passing through the town, indicate at the same time great taste and a determination on the part of those concerned to do honour to the Queen-Empress on this auspicious occasion."

General Hogg then led three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given to by all present in and outside the hall. Flowers and rosewater were distributed, and the whole congregation then witnessed a fine display of fireworks at the Tamalla tanks. The band of the Staffordshire Regiment meanwhile played a selection of music. When the fireworks were over the assemblage dispersed, driving home through the Public Fair, which was a very picturesque affair.

The illuminations at night were such as had never before been witnessed at Aden. Every shop and building contributed to the splendid sight. While descending the main pass-gate the whole town seemed as if in a blaze. Coming lower down near the Bakery, the Parsee gardens in the distance, with coloured battles, sprinkled all over the building and its extensive compound wall, presented a very magnificent appearance. Steamer Point with all its high buildings was also beautifully illuminated.

A grand ball was given on the 17th at the Residency by General Hogg. The grounds were very artistically decorated and lit up. All the officers and leading merchants—European as well as native—attended in large numbers, and partook at a late hour.

HARDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDA, FEB. 28.

JUBILEE DAY was celebrated at this station by the Railway employés with great eclat. It was ushered in with a parade of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers (G Company, the flower of the Corps,) under the command of Lieut. Brooks. They mustered very strong, and looked smart and soldierly in their full dress uniform. After a little manœuvring, they formed in open column and fired a "feu de joie," and then lustily gave three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

This seemed to arouse a spirit of emulation amongst the natives in the city, who returned the volley.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent witnessing a long programme of athletic sports on the parade ground, where a large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the spectators, especially the ladies, who mustered in strong force.

There were foot, sack, three-legged, cham, obstacle, chatty, and foot races, ending with a tug-of-war at which the former (of course) were victors. There was also Aunt Sally and a wheel of fortune.

The obstacle and chatty races for natives were highly amusing. In the evening there was a large assemblage in the new Railway Institute, which, together with the garden, was tastefully illuminated with innumerable buttees. At this place a pleasant hour was spent, witnessing a display of fireworks.

Following this was a ball which was largely attended. Dancing was vigorously kept up till daybreak. It closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Railway station was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage by the stationmaster, Mr. Stewart.

Much credit is due to Messrs. Johnson, Brooks, and Raymond for the success of the celebration.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration:—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
The Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	...	50	...	50 0
				50 0
Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	...	58,081 14
Total	...	...	...	58,131 14

THE SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MINISTER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the case in which the Rev. Henry Lateward was charged with defaming and assaulting on the 11th April, Damodhur Ragoonath Powar, a native Christian contractor, was called on before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

The complainant, whose name was called out, did not appear. Mr. Lateward was defended by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown. His Lordship, the Right. Rev. Dr. Myline, Bishop of Bombay, was present in Court.

His Worship, addressing Mr. Lateward, said: I am very sorry for the inconvenience and trouble to which you and your witnesses, especially his Lordship the Bishop, have been put to in coming here to-day, as the case will have to be postponed. I may mention that the prosecutor came here one day last week, and on the ground that his brother had died up-country, and he had to go and bring his family down to Bombay, asked for a postponement for a week. I refused the application on the ground that he had not consented to an adjournment when you requested one on account of your ill-health, and as you intended to go for a trip to the Persian Gulf. I refused also because he could have made some other arrangement to get his family down here. Another reason was that at the last hearing of the case, his counsel mentioned certain facts which I thought were such as you would like to clear yourself of on the earliest opportunity. I am speaking of the matter mentioned with reference to your alleged conduct at Ahmednuggar, and I thought you naturally would wish to refute the allegations made. But I was most surprised yesterday when Mr. Sealy, who had appeared for the complainant on the last occasion, applied for an adjournment of the case. I refused to grant one, and this morning I received a letter from Mr. Hakim, who has the conduct of the case now, renewing the application. Now in defiance of my refusals the complainant has taken the postponement and has not appeared. If the case was one similar to those which ordinarily come before me, I should certainly dismiss it for the non-appearance of the complainant; but you know the way the case has come to me. I shall therefore have to postpone it, reserving it to myself as to how I shall deal with his contemptuous conduct with reference to the Court. I shall adjourn the case to Friday, the 11th, on the payment of the costs of the day.

Mr. Brown here said he thought it would be better not to complicate the matter with any question of costs.

His Worship agreed to disallow the costs.

Mr. Brown: The references in the charge made against the reverend gentleman are of the most serious import, not only to himself but to the sacred profession to which he belongs. And as the Lord Bishop is here to-day, I suggest for your Worship's consideration, I should examine him with reference to those statements. If the prosecutor goes on with the case, his Lordship no doubt will give him an opportunity of cross-examining. What we are afraid of is this, that nothing further will take place in the case, and it will be dismissed at the next hearing for his non-appearance, and therefore we shall never have an opportunity of giving the same publicity to the denials of those absolutely false allegations, as have been very naturally given them in the newspapers.

His Worship asked if he had understood Mr. Brown to say that the complainant would not go on with the case.

Mr. Brown replied he feared it would be so, and then they would have no opportunity of examining the Bishop.

His Worship remarked that he agreed with what fell from Mr. Brown, and had no objection whatever to hear his Lordship. He had refused the application for postponement to allow the reverend gentleman an opportunity to refute the allegations and fulfil a duty he owed to himself and his profession. He would be very glad to hear his Lordship with reference to the case.

Mr. Brown: The defendant was admitted to deacon's orders by your Lordship in February 1877?

His Lordship: In February or March. I cannot give you the exact date.

Mr. Brown: Was he thereupon appointed to Kolhapore?

His Lordship: He was.

Mr. Brown: And was he admitted to priest's orders in February 1878?

His Lordship: Yes, in December 1878, and he was then immediately appointed to the Ahmednagar station. From there he was moved to the Poona mission station, and subsequently, for a few weeks, he acted as Harbour Chaplain. He was then appointed to St. Paul's Church, Cammatteepora, for a short time, and afterwards returned to the Kolhapore mission station.

Mr. Brown: Did he afterwards go on furlough?

His Lordship: He did, and on his return he was appointed to St. Paul's Church, and he is the present incumbent. He has been continuously in my diocese, since his ordination to deacon's orders, except when he went on furlough.

Mr. Brown: And has he, during that time, been a missionary on the staff of the S. P. G. in foreign parts?

His Lordship: He has. The head-quarters of the Society is in England, and there is a local committee in Bombay. I am the president of that committee.

Mr. Brown: Now is there any truth in the suggestion that the defendant has been, at any time, at Ahmednuggar or elsewhere, suspended?

His Lordship: Absolutely none. As a clergyman in my diocese I alone could have suspended him, nobody else could have done so.

Mr. Brown: Is there any truth in the prosecutor's statement that a complaint was made as to any immoral conduct on the part of the defendant?

His Lordship: Never.

Mr. Brown: Has any such complaint ever been made to your Lordship, as Bishop, or to the committee of the Society?

qualified potter from Sind, as the suspicious Indian would not on any account accept Government service, and his relations and friends could not be induced to allow him to leave the sacred precincts of his village. After a great deal of correspondence and personal exertions on the part of the Collector of Hyderabad, one Noor Mahomed was prevailed upon to start for Bombay. Mr. Terry employed him on his own account and bore all the expenses of the experiment for a series of years, before he could report upon the systematic working of the department. Several samples of clay were tried, and the results compared. The chemical composition of each sample was ascertained by Dr. J. H. Lyon, chemical analyst to the Government of Bombay. At last it was found necessary to mix certain varieties of the Kutch, Malwan and Bombay clays, in given proportions to make a durable potter's clay, and the experiment succeeded. Kutch clay was found to be the best, and it therefore formed the basis of the now compound. The flint required in the manufactum comes from the Bhore Ghauts, situated on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway line between Bombay and Poona. For a long time it was found necessary to bring the glazing materials from Sind as the potter refused to give the names of the ingredients, but gradually he came round, till at last he was induced to buy every article in the Bombay market except lazvard or lapis lasuli, which has still to be obtained from Sind. The first potter worked well for a short time, but it was soon found that he was discontented and bent upon finding some excuse or other to return to his country. It was sometime before another man could be found, and the department suffered. Indeed the scheme almost collapsed, as Government could not see their way to incur any expenditure on it. Mr. Terry, however, persevered, and once more continued the experiments on his own account till he brought the process to perfection, maintaining the staff for a series of years at a total cost to himself of about £2,000. In the establishment the head potter who looks after the glaze is always a man from Sind, but the pots are shaped by the local kumbhars on their primitive wheel, and it is a subject of great admiration to the European visitors to the Bombay School of Art to find how the "uneducated" or "untrained" scantily clothed aborigines of India can, by the mere manipulation of their fingers, produce about 300 different shapes on those wheels. Ladies and gentlemen are always seen watching the workmen with immense interest and feeling greatly pleased with their work. When a pot is shaped it is kept in the sun to dry and then burnt to prepare it for receiving the paint, which when burnt again forms a glaze. The painters employed by Mr. Terry are selected from the School of Art, and this work is very carefully supervised to keep out any European or foreign motive from the design. This part of the work Mr. Terry has to do himself as he has often found that the Indian designer of the present day if left to himself invariably mixes European antique or modern shapes with those from India, and produces a hideous combination without harmony of colour or shape. The different pigments which produce the glaze are mixed into pastes or body colours by the head potter in his own room where he does not allow anybody to go, fully satisfied in spite of the marvellous progress of the outside world that his ancestral craft is still a profound secret. He is, however, not interfered with, and is allowed to prepare his compounds without any outside influence whatever, with the object of preserving the old tints or shades unmolested. The students employed in painting the ware are also allowed to work in their own way. The designs they select are mostly conceived from scenes in the Mahabharata or Ramayana, the two great epic poems of the Hindus. The choice of the flowers, fruits and animals is also influenced by the associations formed about them. Some flower is sacred to a certain deity, some fruit was used in a particular way by some demi-god, or some animal was protected, used or destroyed by some incarnation of Vishnu; and the Indian student is full of such stories about every object in nature which influences him so much so that he lives in them, dreams of them, and has his being in them. To these numberless interesting designs have been added selections from the frescoes in the Ajanta Caves, painted 200 B.C. to 600 A.D., copies of which have been made by Mr. John Griffiths, the present talented superintendent of the Bombay School of Art. From this monumental work a selection of about 400 designs of ornament has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India with the view of obtaining permission for their publication here in England, where it is believed a hearty support is obtainable for such a magnificent work, a work that has only heretofore been known by its religious and domestic scenes. In these designs the lotus plays a very important part, and when shown in white and blue on the ceramicware, it produces so charming an effect that the trained European eye cannot resist it. Many scenes from the life of Buddha, described in the jatakas, are also depicted. One group of figures in which a Persian chief is helping himself to a bowl of wine in the company of his wife is very often repeated to meet "special orders." The "swan border" in which that bird is shown in different positions in the midst of water lilies is also a great favourite. Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with his 16,108 mistresses, the gopis, forms a splendid theme for the introduction of figures in the panels of the foliated designs. He is sometimes shown playing his flute, sometimes dressed as a cowherd walking with a group of cows, sometimes he is holding Mount Govardhan on the tip of his finger, or he is tearing the jaws of a monstrous crane which attempts to swallow him. He is in one place at play with his comrades, in another he is flirting with the gopis, in a third he is dancing on the hood of a gigantic cobra, known as the kalia. Ram, the seventh incarnation, though a deity much more revered than the frivolous Krishna, is not selected as often as the latter; but his monkey general Hanuman, with his Darwinian army, forms a very interesting and comical element in the designs, and often produces a very artistic effect in a grove of the ashoka tree, situated in the royal garden of the giant Ravan, the monarch of Ceylon, or mythological Lanka. The most favourite tints, are white and blue, or turquoise and dark blue, but dark green, gold and flesh colour are also much appreciated. At the annual Poona Art Exhibitions, the Calcutta International Exhibition, the Amsterdam Exhibition, the Antwerp International Exhibition, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of London, the Bombay Pottery was always sold in the first week after the opening day, and the ware is so popular that the staff is insufficient to meet the ever increasing demand. At present the department is worked as a private concern, Mr. Terry having been allowed to do so in consideration of the heavy loss he had suffered in starting it, and in developing it to its present prosperous condition. But on some future day it is probable that it will be transferred to the Bombay Educational Department, and worked on a different basis altogether. Instead of keeping it as a commercial private enterprise Government will perhaps turn it into a model practical department for promoting technical education, paying more special attention to the quality than to the quantity or pecuniary profit obtainable.

There is ample scope for the development of an independent industry in the shape of a manufactory for producing Indian pottery free from admixture of European designs, as the demand Mr. Terry's pottery has created in the various centres of the trade, is on the increase day by day. The scope of the supply can also be increased by adding to the pots now turned out a series of glazed tiles suited for chimney pieces, decorated siga boards, and window gardens in Europe. Mr. Terry has introduced a new feature in the industrial life of India by employing little girls to paint his wares. This will help the cause of female education among the lower castes in one of its useful phases. The employment of cripples and mutes is another very philanthropic work for the introduction of which Mr. Terry deserves the highest praise from the civilized as well as the uncivilized world. All these plans admit of enlargement and augmentation to make themselves useful to the society for which they are intended. A Government school of art, which should be an educational institution without extraneous influences, is not perhaps a suitable locality for such purposes, and it will be a blessing to Bombay to see an independent establishment developing itself free from official trammels, and growing on all sides to its fullest extent, under the able and self-sacrificing influence of its originator and present director, Mr. G. W. Terry. It is only after the healthy development indicated takes place, that one can look for the establishment of agencies in London, Paris, New York, Amsterdam, Sydney, Toronto, and a host of other towns, where a constant supply can be kept to meet the deserved popularity the Bombay pottery has attained. Let us hope for the sake of Bombay and its unemployed art students that some capitalists will be found to start, under Mr. Terry's experienced and able supervision, a large workshop for the supply of the art pottery of that presidency, relieved from the well meant Government supervision, which it has been so necessary in the purely educational phase of its existence. Let us also hope that Government will not abolish the department when Mr. Terry severs his connection in prospect of the good he is sure to do to this industry, but that they will find it possible to keep going a smaller but purely educational workshop.

The kumbhar or potter is a separate caste by itself in India. The name is derived from kumbh, a pot. It would be difficult to trace the time at which pottery was not known in India, for in the earliest records of the Hindus it is very often mentioned. Kumbhakarna was the name of the brother of Ravan, the King of Lanka (Ceylon). Agasti, one of the most ancient sages or rushis of India, was said to have been born of a kumbh or water-pot. Valmik, another sage, who wrote the epic poem, Ramayan, was a Koli, who used to kill travellers to earn his livelihood, and the number of people thus murdered was recorded by dropping into an eathen jar a pebble for each; seven such jars filled up, when he came across another sage, Narad, who converted him to Hinduism. The mistresses of Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, have been described as carrying water in earthen jars, and churning the sour milk in them for making butter, of which he was very fond. The Sanskrit word for divorce is ghataaphot (breaking the water-pot), derived from a religious ceremony requiring that operation for such a separation between a husband and a wife. One of the sons of Arjun, the third of the Pandavas, was called Ghatotkachha. A ceremony in which the family gods are worshipped in a particular form at the commencement of the marriage festivities of a Hindu is called ghatasthapana, which means fixing the earthen pots in four heaps on the four corners of the space assigned to the gods. The water-pot used for calculating time by boring a hole in its bottom, and watching the time it takes to sink, is called ghatika or ghadi, and the portion of time it indicates on each occasion it sinks is also called by these names. Shalivahan, whose era is recognised all over the peninsula of India to the south of Baroda, was a kumbhar (potter) by caste, and tradition says that he trained his army by making clay models of forts, cavalry, infantry and almost everything required for a campaign. He is said to have crushed the Narbada and conquered Vikram with the army which "sprang out of his clay models." The Vikram era is called Samvat, the Christian era "San," and the Shalivahan or Potter King's era "Shak," and all these are at the present day fully recognised. Of these, Shalivahan, the kumbhar, flourished 1808 years ago, or about 78 years after Christ. This event has given the kumbhar a certain importance in Hindu society, and during a marriage ceremony he is entitled to certain rights of supplying the pots required for worship. A man who tries to arrogate to himself a great deal, or to give himself airs as they say, is said in a Mahratta phrase to imitate a kumbhar named Tikia, but who this Tikia was is not exactly known. All these references show the existence of pottery in India since pre-historic times, but no trace of the glazed earthenware is found either in tradition or in mythology, and until we come to the Mahomedan rulers of India at Delhi, Multan and Sind we do not hear of it at all. Pattan, in Gujerat, anyhow seems to be the only place where glazed pottery in the most primitive style exists as an independent indigenous art, where green and brown are the only shades that can be produced, and where no designs are yet painted on the pots, the only attempt at decoration being to give a rough coating of one or other of the two glazes. Besides Pattan—Delhi, Multan, and Sind are places where some families have been practising this art for several generations, but the Bombay, the Jeypore and the Madras pottery are industries that owe their existence mainly to the local schools of art, and their reputation to the different exhibitions that have taken place during the last eight years.

Some of the shapes of the Bombay pottery, though taken from original Indian specimens, have a striking resemblance to the ancient Grecian pottery in the National Museum at Naples in Italy. For instance, the Ahmedabad bottle or budhali, a flat shape produced by joining two dishes or two saucers face to face, which is very common in that city and its environs as well as in nearly the whole of Gujerat, has counterpart in room No. VI. with the serial No. 5,825 pasted on it. Another bottle also called budhal in Gujerat, which is a modification of the other, differing only in having a hole in the centre, can also be traced in the old Grecian collection at No. 4,146 in the same room as the above. The agdan or cup-shaped incense-burner, with two handles, which is seen in all the musjids of India, seems to have an exact copy in No. 7,185, and the kupte or jar for toddy juice has its progenitor in No. 259. In the bronze room No. 1, there is another pot which is similar in shape to that met with in Bombay; it is numbered No. 5,469. In the Greek-jar room No. 6 a peculiar shape is found, and a striking resemblance to an Indian jar; it is numbered 62. The well-known Bombay khuja or water-bottle does not in any way differ from the piece numbered 2,668 in room No. II.

If there were more time for going carefully through the whole collection of the ancient vases at Napies there would certainly be found a good many more shapes to prove that somehow other India and Greece were brought into contact, either through colonization or trade, and that the art of making unglazed ceramicware travelled from one country to the other in pre-historic times.

SANSCRIT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARYAN SPEECH IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Philological Society held in London, on Feb. 4, a paper "On the Place of Sanskrit in the Development of Aryan Speech in India," was read on behalf of Mr. J. Boxwell, B.C.S, by Dr Whitley Stokes. The writer showed that the German theory of Sanskrit being only a written and not a spoken language was without foundation, and in contradiction to the facts. Sanskrit shows all the signs of natural change and decay which other spoken languages do; it is an easy example of a world-wide rule. For instance, Vedic has a complete subjunctive mood; Classical Sanskrit has almost lost it, and has also changed the Vedic infinitive. The differences between Vedic and Sanskrit are as great as between Homeric and Attic Greek. Large changes of meaning from Vedic to Classical Sanskrit time have also taken place. Sanskrit is intermediate between Vedic and the later vernacular; the changes of form and meaning are gradual, and take place in different words at different times. Early Vedic words die out and later Sanskrit ones are introduced, and remain, with modifications, in the present vernaculars. True that Sanskrit continued as a classical literary language even after some of the Prakrits had ceased to be vernaculars; but this is no argument whatever against the irresistible evidence which words and forms afford of Sanskrit having once been a vernacular itself and not a pundit-made moustrosity. Sanskrit is distinguished from Vedic by ten chief changes, analogous with those of other descendant languages. The date of Sanskrit is probably the fourth or fifth century before Christ—later than the Vedic, older than the earliest Prakrits. Dr. Morris wondered at German scholars like Hoernle and others going back to the long exploded theory of Stewart. It was too absurd. He thought some of the Prakrits, like Pali, were sisters rather than daughters of Sanskrit, though that was once clearly a living language

HOW STANLEY FALLS STATION WAS LOST.

Mr. Walter Deane, who was in charge of Stanley Falls station when it was attacked by the Arabs, has, while passing through London, been interviewed by the *Daily News*:—

Three months before the final struggle at the Falls, according to Mr. Deane's story, a slave woman came into the station one morning to seek protection from the persecutions of her master. She could not show any signs of corporal punishment, and unless slaves can prove that they have been ill-treated in this way, it is a rule at the station not to interfere, but to send them back. This was done, though the poor woman begged and prayed to be protected. About ten days after, she returned to the station one mass of wounds, her master having tied her up to a tree, thrashing her unmercifully many hours a day till her back and limbs were bloody and raw. Mr. Deane now resolved to keep her. This act was the primary cause of the hostilities shown by the slave-dealers. Money was offered to buy the woman from her master. But the Arabs were sullen, and refused. The Arabs eventually fired on the settlement. Mr. Deane, Lieutenant Dubois (his Belgian colleague), with a handfull of Houssas, attacked and finally drove them on to their own village, which they burned, capturing some weapons and banners.

The steamer Stanley with stores came up to the Falls about this time, but without the expected fresh ammunition and reinforcement of Houssas. The appearance of the little steamer, however, created considerable moral effect on the Arabs. Mr. Deane, though often threatened that if captured he would have his throat cut, went alone into the native camp, and succeeded in bringing on their chief to Stanley Falls to have a palaver; but when the steamer left the Arab promises of friendship were broken, and hardly had the smoke from the little boat disappeared in the dense foliage of the river side than the Arabs closed in upon the settlement. Stanley Falls station is situated almost in the centre of the river, and is an island at high water. Just at this period the river was exceptionally low, and the Arabs could easily approach from the mainland on one side; on the other there was six hundred yards of water from shore to shore.

All men in the little station had been busy erecting barricades and earthworks for the three small Krupp guns. The garrison consisted of thirty-eight Houssas and forty Banglas, cannibals trained by Dubois and Deane. The fight commenced about ten o'clock on the morning of the Tuesday. Mr. Deane worked two of the guns, and Dubois took the other. This brave little band of eighty men fought against enormous odds till the following Saturday, when their ammunition fell short. At dawn on Saturday when the enemy were largely reinforced, they "rushed" the little position charging right into the station. Deane's men had by this time only three cartridges left. These were soon expended, and they clubbed the enemy with their rifles driving them out of the station, but the Arabs had succeeded in capturing a No 4 Snider pivot-gun. There was now just breathing time to look round. Three Houssas had been killed, seventeen were lying wounded, and many Banglas had disappeared. At last only seven Houssas remained, and they promised faithfully to stand by the two white men.

With this small force, and no ammunition, there was nothing to be done but to retire. All the stores were piled together, petroleum poured over them, the breech-pieces of the guns made useless, and the place was set on fire.

Stealing away along the slippery bank of the river, hiding in the dense shadows caused by the blazing station, Mr. Deane and M. Dubois, with their sergeant-major and a few Houssas, tried to pass through the Arab lines. In attempting to cross some slippery rocks both Mr. Deane and M. Dubois fell into the water. The former succeeded in reaching the shore, but Dubois was carried away by the current and drowned. Wandering by the banks and under cover of the jungle when the sun was up Deane took his clothes off to dry. While his things were drying there was a discharge of fire-arms from the wood in front of him, and he saw the Arabs closing round him. He snatched up his revolver and fired right and left, and rushed through the lines, and, running for dear life, he at last distanced his pursuers. Now he was hunted, tracked by the Arabs, for thirty days, with nothing to cover him but the blanket he wore to keep the sun off while his clothes were drying. Barefooted, a spear wound in his left arm, one of the fingers of the right hand split with a slug, and a flesh wound in his thigh, he wandered from day to day through the jungle and by the river, living on ground fruit and locusts, till at last he found some friendly natives, who got him a canoe, and he arrived safely at Bangala, 500 miles lower down the river.

SIR F. ROBERTS AND BURMA.

The "Times" says Sir Frederick Roberts has amply justified the deviation from routine which despatched him on special service from the habitual scene of an Indian commander-in-chief's duties.

A better and more thorough piece of work has seldom been accomplished than the degree of pacification he has effected during his brief sojourn in Upper Burma. Very modestly he disclaims the praise of having produced a final and definitive settlement of the country. Several pretenders lurk about the land. Dacoits continue to harass peaceable villages and to allure the restless and unemployed. It remains to be seen whether neighbouring chieftains will accept the advice of the Thebaw Tsawbwa to yield to British power and rely on British good faith. Hla-Oo may go on for a season giving trouble, and Boshway—though a fugitive—is at large. Possible difficulties are not confined to the Shan territory, the district of the Ruby Mines, and the Chinese frontier. The instinct of discipline is so feebly developed in the Burmese national character that a relaxation of vigour and judgment might at any moment revive the secondency of misrule. General Roberts is much more anxious to keep well before the eyes of the Indian Administration and the British public the lasting sources of danger than to dwell on his personal progress towards sealing them up. The persistency of the tendencies to anarchy only lightens the sense of the success he has attained in the face of enormous obstacles. Upper Burma at the period of his arrival appeared to be every where explosive and inflammable. The British troops were in the position more of a besieged garrison than of an occupying army. Despondency prevailed among the officials, and reacted upon the temper of India and England. There was a disposition to believe that the province was a rope of sand, which could never be amalgamated solidly and beneficially with the empire. Generous minds which had welcomed the annexations as an advantage not less to Burmans than to Great Britain were especially disheartened. The effect seemed to have been to break down the old system to which the people at least were accustomed, and to substitute another not more consolidating and less congenial. That was the state of things and of sentiment when Sir Fredrick Roberts reached Rangoon. He had the satisfaction, as he quitted it on Sunday, of a conviction, shared by all else in both provinces, that, if the problem has not been absolutely solved, the key to it has been discovered. It may be summed up in the closing round him. He snatched up his revolver and fired right and left, and rushed through the lines, and, running for dear life, he at last distanced his pursuers. Now he was hunted, tracked by the Arabs, for thirty days, with nothing to cover him but the blanket he wore to keep the sun off while his clothes were drying. Barefooted, a spear wound in his left arm, one of the fingers of the right hand split with a slug, and a flesh wound in his thigh, he wandered from day to day through the jungle and by the river, living on ground fruit and locusts, till at last he found some friendly natives, who got him a canoe, and he arrived safely at Bangala, 500 miles lower down the river.

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The "Times" says Sir Frederick Roberts has amply justified the deviation from routine which despatched him on special service from the habitual scene of an Indian commander-in-chief's duties.

A better and more thorough piece of work has seldom been accomplished than the degree of pacification he has effected during his brief sojourn in Upper Burma. Very modestly he disclaims the praise of having produced a final and definitive settlement of the country. Several pretenders lurk about the land. Dacoits continue to harass peaceable villages and to allure the restless and unemployed. It remains to be seen whether neighbouring chieftains will accept the advice of the Thebaw Tsawbwa to yield to British power and rely on British good faith. Hla-Oo may go on for a season giving trouble, and Boshway—though a fugitive—is at large. Possible difficulties are not confined to the Shan territory, the district of the Ruby Mines, and the Chinese frontier. The instinct of discipline is so feebly developed in the Burmese national character that a relaxation of vigour and judgment might at any moment revive the secondency of misrule. General Roberts is much more anxious to keep well before the eyes of the Indian Administration and the British public the lasting sources of danger than to dwell on his personal progress towards sealing them up. The persistency of the tendencies to anarchy only lightens the sense of the success he has attained in the face of enormous obstacles. Upper Burma at the period of his arrival appeared to be every where explosive and inflammable. The British troops were in the position more of a besieged garrison than of an occupying army. Despondency prevailed among the officials, and reacted upon the temper of India and England. There was a disposition to believe that the province was a rope of sand, which could never be amalgamated solidly and beneficially with the empire. Generous minds which had welcomed the annexations as an advantage not less to Burmans than to Great Britain were especially disheartened. The effect seemed to have been to break down the old system to which the people at least were accustomed, and to substitute another not more consolidating and less congenial. That was the state of things and of sentiment when Sir Fredrick Roberts reached Rangoon. He had the satisfaction, as he quitted it on Sunday, of a conviction, shared by all else in both provinces, that, if the problem has not been absolutely solved, the key to it has been discovered. It may be summed up in the following words, which are reported to be contained in a letter he has written to the Chief Commissioner:—"Now that the military operations are practically over, the time has arrived when the civil administration of the country should be placed on a settled footing, and when the people should be encouraged to look to the civil officers for the maintenance of order. From within itself, he holds, the indispensable apparatus might be provided. Upper Burma wants not so much an army as police, and it is capable of furnishing police of admirable quality. Though every inch a soldier, he understands perfectly the distinction between a soldier and a policeman. For the repression of dacoity, and of the unruly spirit without which dynastic risings would be impossible, a constabulary in Burma must have military organisation; it must not be allowed to become an army under another name. It is never easy to draw the line between the two, when the circumstances require a police to perform functions which are often those of troops. The prejudice which apparently the civilians on the spot have imbibed against the feasibility of the plan introduces an additional complication. General Roberts could in no case have been spared from his absorbing central labours long enough to put the Burmese police system in working order. The only hope is that on his return to Calcutta he may find leisure to strengthen the hands of the new Chief Commissioner by supplying him with lieutenants endowed with organising faculties, and not fettered in their application by the despondency those at present in Upper Burma are said to feel. No durable success will have been achieved by the brilliant example of the Commander-in-Chief unless this essential feature of his policy be followed out to the end. His principle of action throughout has been a certainty that the country comprises materials for the preservation of peace and law. He has imparted his own confidence to the Burmese; and many of their natural leaders are prepared to co-operate with the British Government if the occasion be afforded them. No more sagacious piece of diplomacy was ever played than the association of the head of the Budhist hierarchy with the conquering administration. But it was not a manœuvre for the sake of a temporary triumph. Its highest merit is that it was a recognition of the indissoluble interest of the Burmese people in the restoration of internal tranquility. The establishment of an efficient Burmese police force will enable Burmans to contribute in the most substantial manner to the promotion of their own welfare and of the truest national autonomy.

The sharpest critics of the annexation of Upper Burma cannot object to the turn which Sir Frederick Roberts has given to the proceedings for the reconstitution of the country. His desire is that the administration should work for Burmans and by the agency of Burmans. As our correspondent in Burma has pointed out, the general has been in this conforming directly to the rule laid dawn by Lord Dufferin. Their harmony is a powerful security for the practical maintenance of the system. Lord Dufferin measured accurately both the circumstances and the man when Sir Frederick Roberts was asked or permitted to proceed to Burmah. An officer was needed who would act as statesman as well as soldier, and of an authority loftier than the particular mission conferred. A general in Sir Frederick's situation is obliged to look onward, and to general results. His business is with the future which concerns him more than the present. He is conscious of his responsibility, and possesses the means of discharging it. All who, as ourselves, cordially approved his mission will experience a sense of relief that it is happily concluded. Military gifts like his are not common, and military excursions about Upper Burma are attended by dangers of climate much more formidable than those of arms. But, whatever had happened, the exigency excused the hazard. Affairs in upper Burma were daily becoming more entangled. Complications threatened in Lower Burma and on the Chinese border. Among King Thebaw's former subjects restlessness and a feeling of insecurity would soon have grown chronic. When an end has to be attained, the only safe rule is to select for the purpose the best instrument within reach without too nice a calculation of proportionate values. Upon this theory the Government of India acted in commissioning for the Burma vacancy the one soldier at its command who joined at once unsurpassed experience tact, and authority. No question could be raised of the fitness of the choice, unless that perhaps the tool might be too precious for its destination, and that it should de reserved for other uses. The habitual place of an Indian Commander-in-Chief, it may be concluded, ought to be the centre of the system he regulates. But there are exceptions to the rule; and the Burma command was one of them. Efficient as is Sir Frederick Roberts at Calcutta or Simla he can have been replaced there. In Upper Burma he hardly could have been. Probably that will be made yet more manifest when he resumes his seat in the Governor-General's Council than it appears even now.

THE JUBILEE OF GEORGE III.

The approaching celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee recalls similar events in our history, and notably that of George III., the only two Jubilee commemorations previous to this period having been observed by Henry III. and Edward III., when those Sovereigns entered on the fiftieth year of their reign. It is to be regretted that we have but scanty details concerning these early instances of national rejoicing, one reason being that the newspapers as a medium for registering public events were as yet unknown. From the few facts recorded, however, it would appear that when Henry III. kept his Jubilee on the 19th of October, 1265, all exiles were recalled, and a free pardon was granted to all subjects imprisoned for debt,—an act of clemency extended to those undergoing punishment for criminal and other offences. The same attitude towards debtors of the Crown was adopted by Edward III. on the occasion of his Jubilee, 25th January, 1377, this monarch having been extremely anxious to gain popularity, unduly depressed as he was at this time through the recent death of his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince. Accordingly, he signalised his Jubilee by making various political concessions with a view of winning favour from all classes of his subjects, and when Parliament met, in the January of the Jubilee year, he made the following declaration through his Chancellor;—

Our lord the King, having considerations of the importable losses of his people, as well by the wars as by pestilence marrain of beasts, and failure of the fruits of the earth, and having great compassion, and wishing to extend more than usual grace because of his fiftieth year (which is rightfully a year of Jubilee, or a year of grace) being accomplished, grants for the easement of his Commons, and for their future welfare, grace and pardon.

But, unfortunately for the King's good intentions, not very long afterwards a riot occurred in the City, a rumour having got abroad that the Mayoralty was to be abolished, and a Captain appointed to govern the City. The rupture was only temporarily healed, for, on the Corporation refusing to grant his Majesty a loan of £4,000, the Mayor, Adam Staples, was, on the 22d March, deposed "by the King's special command," and Sir Richard Whittington, mercer, was nominated in his stead for the remainder of the year. This untoward event entirely eclipsed the late Jubilee rejoicings, followed as it was after a few months by the King's death, on the 21st of June, 1377.

With the exception, then, of these two occasions, the Jubilee of George III. holds an almost unique position in our history, the national rejoicings in honour of this happy event having been celebrated throughout the country on a far more universal and grander scale than in either of the preceding ones. Indeed, as the forty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign drew to its close, preparations were made everywhere for the Jubilee, which was held on October 25, 1809, when he entered on the fiftieth year of his reign. With this precedent to guide us, it has been strongly urged that her Majesty's Jubilee should have been celebrated on her accession day of last year. But, by the express wish of the Queen herself, its official observance has been wisely postponed till the completion of the fifty years of her reign, so that the occasion may be in the true sense of the word a Jubilee rejoicing. At that time, as now-a-days, public enthusiasm for many months beforehand anticipated the event, and the term "jubilee" was freely applied to every fresh novelty that trade enterprise could devise. Similarly, too, scarcely a day passed without suggestions of one kind or another being made for the due observance of his Majesty's Jubilee, one proposal advocating that he should "assume the title of Emperor of the British and Sovereign of the Ocean." But at this period the country was in a state of depression, the long and tedious war with France having heavily taxed its resources; hence, in addition to the distress among the poorer classes, food was almost at a famine price. The current charges in London were:—Wheat, 90s. 10d. to 103s. 10d. per quarter; flour, 90s. to 95s. per sack; bread, 1s. 4½d. per quartern loaf; beef and mutton, 4s. to 5s. per stone; salt, 4½d. per lb. Indeed, some idea of the badness of the times may be gathered from the *News* of Nov. 5, 1809:—"For the information of that portion of our readers—the middle-class—who form in reality the sinews of the State, we are induced to observe that although the Act of Parliament requires that the whole of their assessed taxes, due last Michaelmas-day, be paid within 21 days from the 10th of last month, yet those who are defaulters are still graciously allowed 40 days from that time to pay them in; but when that period is elapsed they are liable to Exchequer process, with all costs and expenses—a fine time for a Jubilee!" This state of things, however, did not prevent the universal sentiment of affection for the King taking a practical form; and when on the 14th of August an anonymous circular letter was addressed to the Lord Mayors and provosts of the municipalities of the three kingdoms, proposing "as a mark of personal attachment to his Majesty (distinct from all party politics) to commemorate his Jubilee by a general festival throughout the United Kingdom," the suggestion met with a prompt and hearty response. Accordingly, preparations were at once made to promote the happiness of those who from various circumstances had not the means of securing their own enjoyment. Foremost among this class were the poor debtors, numbers of whom languished in prison for years from inability to pay their creditors. To effect their release it was resolved to celebrate his Majesty's Jubilee by the formation of a Debtor Relief Society, to which the King subscribed two thousand pounds and the Corporation of London a like sum. The response, also, to this movement was very general, and in *The Times*, for instance, of October 24, occurs this paragraph:—

National Jubilee.—We understand that nearly £700 has already been subscribed in Coventry, and that upwards of 11,000 individuals will be supplied with one pound of bread, one pound of meat, and one pint of ale each; and also that the insolvent debtors will be liberated. In short, the sums of money collected for this object throughout the country were so large that all the prisoners for debt were released,—a display of practical benevolence which was a graceful mode of keeping such a festive occasion. The same clemency, too, was shown to deserters from the Army and Navy, who were permitted to return to their regiments or ships without undergoing the ordinary punishment,—an act of grace which was further supplemented by a general order issued from the Admiralty to the Admiral of each station as follows.:—Whereas we think fit that an extra allowance of four pounds of fresh beef, three pounds of flour, and a pound of raisins shall be issued to every eight men of the respective companies of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the port of ——, together with an extra allowance of one pint of wine or half a pint of rum to each man, on wednesday, the 25." Similarly, all Army delinquents incarcerated for military offences on the 25th of October were to be let free in accordance with a circular sent out from the Horse Guards to the commanding officers of the various districts.—

The Commander-in-Chief, deeming it proper to mark by every possible means, the approaching happy event of his Majesty's entering on the fiftieth year of his reign, and it appearing to his Excellency, Sir David Dundas, that an event of this nature cannot de distinguished in a more appropriate manner than by an act of General amnesty and forgiveness, I have received his commands to signify to you that all delinquents confined for offences of a military nature belonging to regiments serving in the district under your orders are, upon this joyful occasion, to be released from confinement on the 25th of this month, the anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and to be allowed to resume their duty.

Another feature of this RoyalJubilee was the release of the Danish, Dutch, and Russian prisoners of war. According to *The Times* of October 2 the French prisoners numbered no fewer than 106,000, and consequently, although an exception had to be made in their case, yet it was announced on the Jubilee day that cartels had been established between this country and France for the Mutual exchange and conveyance of aged and infirm prisoners of war. Many of those, too, who had not the good fortune to be released were remembered, for *The Times* of October 30 informs us how "Messrs. Burridge and sons, of Portsmouth, celebrated the Jubilee by distributing threepence each to the whole of the French prisoners confined on board the prison ships in that harbour to the number of 6,715." As may be imagined, tidings of the Royal favour, so profusely dispensed, quickly reached the criminal classes, and those confined in New gate sent a petition to his Majesty through the Secretary of State, but it was not deemed advisable to accede to their request. Accordingly, the following letter was sent in reply by the Home Secretary to the Sheriff:—

Lord Livepool presents his compliments to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. He has laid the petitions of the prisoners confined in Newgate before the King. Lord Liverpool is very sorry to be under the necessity of stating that, considering all the circumstances of the case, and the extent to which the principle, if admitted, must unavoidably be carried, it would not be consistent with the public interest for his Majesty's Government to recommend to his Majesty to accede to the prayer of the said petit ion.

On the same ground, 800 convicts at Woolwich petitioned his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to beseech the King for "a general release from their present state of captivity;" but, as in the preceding case, their prayer was not answered. In honour, too, of the Jubilee various marks of honour were conferred on the Army, Navy, and servants of the Crown, the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin being created baronets. Equally worthy of the occasion was the loyal recognition of the Jubilee displayed by his Majesty's subjects. Thus the Bank of England gave each of their clerks, numbering upwards of a thousand, a guinea apiece, an act of generosity exceeded by the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, which presented each of their clerks with ten guineas and their messengers with half this amount. Nor was this liberality confined to any one class, for throughout the country the poor were feasted, the hospitals and workhouses coming in for their share of the national rejoicing. It is gratifying, moreover, to note that our Universities were not behindhand in this respect, and at Cambridge each College undertook to regale the poor of one or more parishes, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel entertaining two hundred inhabitants of St. Andrew's parish with roast beef and plum pudding, while the College ale was served out regardless of limit. At Oxford no less than 7,000 persons were pecuniarily relieved, and at York as many as 9,000 persons were feasted with meat, bread, and ale. It is unnecessary, however, to multiply further instances of this kind, as, with but few exceptions this festive epoch was kept with much enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land. Even our public schools were not forgotten, and the Blue-coat boys, to the number of 700, were feasted with roast beef and plum pudding, and afterwards with two glasses of wine each, wherewith to drink his Majesty's health; while the boys of Eton and Westminster had an additional fortnight's holiday. In some cases a certain amount of rivalry seems to have given an additional impulse to the Jubilee festivities, and thus we find Sheffield giving away great-coats and hats and supplying a dinner to 71 men of the same age as the King, each being presented with the crown. At Liverpool various charities were inaugurated, and the chief feature of the Birmingham festivities was the unveiling of a bronze statue by Westmacott. One pleasant result, too, of the Jubilee celebration was the establishment of a "Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals." The poet Laureate of the day, Henry James Pye, produced an ode in commemoration of the occasion, and the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a special form of thanksgiving. The Scotch, again, were equally energetic in their loyal display, and laid the foundation stone of a bastion to protect the port of Leith, a ceremony performed by the Earl of Moira, who was Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Dublin was not behindhand in its festivities, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant, giving a grand *fete* at Dublin Castle, which was kept up for three days.

The Jubilee day itself, which was opened in London with merry peals from the church bells, was bright and fine, a circumstance that materially added to the brilliancy of the popular demonstration. The Lord Mayor and Corporation went in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards dined together at the Mansion-house, many of the City Companies feasting at their halls. The Volunteers, after attending church parades, were reviewed in Hyde Park, the Tower guns firing a salute of fifty guns. It was, however, at Windsor, the Royal residence, that the Jubilee rejoicings were carried on in the most enthusiastic style. Indeed, visitors from all parts flocked in to witness the Royal festivities, a bull baiting and bull roasting being the chief attractions. At 10 o'clock the old King made his appearance on horseback in the park and after receiving a most demonstrative ovation replied, "I feel quite strong, and if my poor eyes were better I should have no cause for complaint." The Queen, attended by the Princesses and Royal Dukes, visited Bachelor's Acre, where the ox was roasted, slices of which, carved by the butchers in blue frocks and silk stockings, and placed on silver plates, were handed to the Royal party. In the evening a grand *fete* was given by the Queen at Frogmore, the decorations having been devised by Wyatt, then Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Office of Works. The illuminations were on the most costly scale, but from the following paragraph in *The Times* of October 31, the arrangements do not seem to have gone quite satisfactorily:—"The imperfect manner in which the *fete* at Frogmore was conducted has induced her Majesty to have the whole of the rejoicings repeated on Wednesday se'nnight. It was intended that the bridge should have displayed the words, 'Rule Britannia, Britannia Rules the Waves,' on its being touched by the trident of Neptune. But, through some accident, it was thus illumined before the appointed time. On Wednesday week (the Princess Augusta's birthday) it is, therefore, intended to repeat the *fete* with increased splendour." It is doubtful, however, whether the *fete* was ever renewed, on account of the illness of the princess Amelia. The scheme of a general illumination throughout our country towns, although at first recieved with favour, was not carried out as extensively as had been originally intended, a principal explanation for which occurs in *The Times* of September 11, 1809:—"Within the last week tallow has risen 5s. per cwt. The monopolizers of that article are already availing themselves of the immense demand for it which the proposed general illumination throughout the United Kingdom to celebrate his Majesty's entering into the fiftieth year of his reign it is supposed will create." Any how, in the metropolis the design was not allowed to suffer, and it is recorded how, "daylight was scarcely gone when the full blaze burst forth upon the eye, in all the skill of art and in all the radiant splendour and varied magnificence of the general illumination of the British capital." Thus the Bank of England had no less than eighteen thousand lamps, and the lighting of which commenced at 1 o'clock p.m. and lasted until 6 o'clock a.m. Most of the Government buildings were equally profuse in their displays, and the illumination of Lloyd's on the north side of the Royal Exchange was much admired. In the centre, opposite Bartholomew-lane, was a huge model of the stern of a ship in full sail, 40 ft. high from the keel to the main top, from which a long pennant flew, and on the stern was inscribed, "Jubilee—50—Lloyd's." It is worthy of note that at Manchester coal gas was used for the first time for illumination, and we read how "

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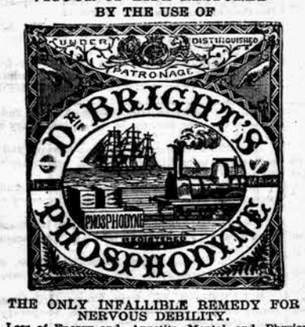

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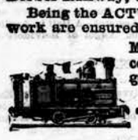

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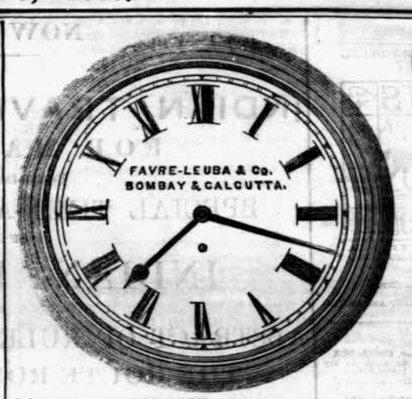

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